ufe lerate States by

A. McKay, Receiver.

DAN. COLEMAN, Clerk C. D. C.

SALT. -UBSCRIBER is making "alt at Stump Sound, Ons-'cl be ow the Wilming'on Market price, or he will ous at the current market rates.

> M. L. F. REDD. NUTICE.

CT CF KIN and d stributees of Willoby Powell, are notified that I am prepared to settle, and on from any charge for future interest .upon to interplead and show their respec-R. C. JOHNSON, Adm'r. ville, N. C., April 23d, 1863.

LAND FOR SALE. SSCHBER offers for sale on reasonable terms, twing tracts of Land: 1,200 acres immediately te Lake in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizaad two and a half miles from the Little Sugar This Land is as good for a this county; there being six or seven of good swamp, the most of which is drain-There is on this Land a good d, and other good buildings Bord aux; also 200 acres adjoining the Zaleh Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres ad-lants of Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150

R. P. MELVIV.

830 REWARD.

LL PAY the above reward for the confinement no I can get bim, of my bo, WASHsomething ought to be said and done about it. botan away from me about the 1-t of ut 21 years old. 6 feet 8 or 9 inch There is great c mplaint in regard to the post office at is a draft years of the eer bent in and be a process of the eer bent in and Kineton. Our Raieigh cotemporaries took a turn at that Scientimon, therefore, be it Resolved. That while we bow in humble sabmission to were on his right hand is off at the bist joint. Said city age to Yagima where he came from | institution, but apparently without any result, at any rate

J. R. TOWNSEND, Little Rock, Marion Det., S. C.

if ates of Bank Stock were lost some for 20 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape John Myers & con. s. in all amounting to 50 shares, in the in the Bank of Cape Fear, in the

10 shares in the Commercial Dank of Wilspe of John Myers, Trustee of Louisa B. 11 Shares in the Commercial Bank of Wil-

JOHN MYERS.

i wentive Department North Carolina, ) Raieigh, May 14th, 1853.

dvance of the enemy, to leave their respective to ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Me cimental District, in which they may be

> DAN'LG. FOWLE. Adjutant General. 190-6t-35-2t.

or Department North Carolina. T GENERAL'S OFFICE. (MILITIA)

SITTIONS I ROM MILITIA DUTY on account of diswith the recognized, except upon the Sur-

> DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adjutant General. 190 6t-35 2t.

HERRING and JOHN A. JORlegia ent N. C. Troops. ar and black eyes. The forefigger of

nd dark eyes. They are supposed r. N. C. A reward of \$30 each, chension and delivery at Camp nement in juil, so that I can get GASTON D. COBB, Capt. C). 1, 8th Reg't N. C. T. 179-2t-33-4t\*

of Jesse Quinn, deceased, having asee or the Court of Pleas and is due the legatees and devisees We will not pay inour hands.

JESSE B. QUINN. 33-6t\*

AND THE TENDER PASSION .- A COTbile Advertiser, writing from Shelsee to permit him to go home and

time granted bad expired, he again forwardcate n desiring a still further leave. His through whose hands it passed mark-Before the communication reach-, her surther have, and gave as his reason anged to a young lady from whom he had read guised her affections She ex-I that since the enemy had gained her homestead des rayed for property, taken everything i well high made her penniless. When she Herself to her lover she was the possessor and was in different circumstances. With g existing, hard as she felt would b had determined to release the objafrom an engagement made in her pros-I'd a noble missive was couched in such love-I gentle, though prudent and touching language night well have drawn tears from the iron war-The efficer added that and his affianced had only the more ento and this manifestation of her disinnd spirit had only inspired a stronger or so noble a woman. He desired a still lay that he might go to her and marry her, roving that his love was as pure as her own, and by

The lady is worthy of the best and bravest sol-

and from what I learn I believe you are worthy

the lady .- BRAZION BRAGO."

# Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1863. VOL. 19. } ₹ NO. 36.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 28, 1863.

WE learn that the amount of co'ton destroyed by the fire yesterday, was some 1,016 bales, of which 900 bales belonged to the Confederate Government, and 116 bales to A Cr. of N. Y., and Deavitt, Toler & Co., of N. Y.—

so cored by the Court that publication be made for one while the Williamston Journal (weekly,) for the said made to appear at the next Court to be held for the land to Co., and Deavitt, Toler & Co., of N. Y.—

private parties. The government sustained a loss of about \$150,000. We learn that of the balance, 100 bales belonged to Co. We do not know whether it was insared or not. The 16 bales belonged to Cantain Powers. private parties. The government sustained a loss of about insured or not. The 16 bales belonged to Captain Powers, not Monday in June next, and then and there propound and was insured. The buildings were comparatively of

We notice that several of the papers of this State have expressed themselves opposed to the guarding of Railroad bridges by the militia of the State. We have used the word "guarding," but perhaps "watching," would be the more ity of soul represented by him in our late brilliant acceived.

\*\*Times of the guarding of Railroad feelings are enlisted, and whose swords have been unsheam feelings are enlisted. He now telling at as low a price as it can possibly be we must say that we fully concurred with those who thought result and parties likely to want it would do well to lay for, and parties likely to want it would do well to lay the calling out of the militia for that purpose, and in the way it is done, a strange procedure. The railroads, aleigh Standard copy Weekly, to amount of \$10 and send though some of them are wholly, and others are in part private property, are also great public lines of communication essential to the prosecution of the war and the safety of our armies, and as such demand and receive the attention of the authorities. When they are threatened, they ought to be defended, and the militia, or any other force is properly employed in their defence. But four men cannot defend abridge against any force. They are not quards. They are only watchmen, and as such ought to be employed by the Company owning any road upon the line of which any number of bridges occur, requiring the care of watchmen. It is true, the matter so far does not amount to any very great thing, though we know that in some cases it has operated as a serious grievance, and unquestionably will be felt so in many other cases. With all due respect to the Goverunfor cultivation which will produce for | nor's opinion, we have no besitation in expressing our | treesed mother and anxious f ther. own, that the matter had better be referred to the managers of the railroads If their self-interest does not isduce relatives of the deceased. them to see that their roads are properly watched, we despair of their being better watched by different squads of unpaid militia sent out and changed every few days. The The description of John Cain. These lands are in take in payment for the above lands (expense would be no great thing—certainly would not be I have other lands on Colly | felt by the roads.

> WE dislike to complain, and seldom do so, even when we ought. But really the state of thirgs in legard to the mails ment, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted in setting too bad, and as the suffering is not confined tous, expressive of their legret at the death of Serget Jeseph but falls even more heavily upon our soldiers, we feel that

we should judge so from the purport of a letter to the ditors from the Camp of Cummings' Battery, near Kinston, plore the less of one so noble, brave and generous.

the writer of which is well-known to us, and to whose state.

Resolved. That we tender to his bereaved parents our ments we attach the fullest credit. He says:

"Our letters and papers two-thirds of the time fail to the hereby given that application | reach us, often go n to other companies, and theirs con ing to us, even in cases where the direction was as plain to any man that could read or would attend to his busin as as it could possibly be made. Now this [May 24th] is the published. second evening in succession that the Journal has laded to pe Foar, in the name of John Myers.

Treach us, and it often comes only in part, the package being broken open at the office and its contents distributed to ersons unknown. We have no Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, Major, Adjutant or other "et cetera" for them to come through, so we can but may the blank of willings in the Commercial Bank of William Bank of Willings in the Commercial Bank of Willings in the Commercial Bank of Willings in the Commercial Bank of William B we had some assurance of the papers reaching us once in a while. There are other charges made against the office, but there are sufficient surely to call for investigation and astily, yea, demand a change. Very respectfully,

> Now why can't something be done about the state of the mails at Kirston? Our soldiers pay their money cheerfully to get the paper. Fo men pay more chee: fully, and no men want the news more, or ought to have it more regularly. Especially do our troops from Eastern North Carolina, particularly the South Eastern section, want to see the Journal. Why can't they get it? We do not know the and can therefore have nothing against him, but the general complaint in regard to letters and papers. If special agent Lynch would take a turn around there, perhaps be

THE SLOMANS .- It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that Mr. and the Misses Sloman propose to give a short series of musical entertainments in this place. These accomplished musicians have achieved for themselves a high reputation, both as voca ists and instrumental performers. If we can judge by the notices of the best critics of the Charleston and Richmond press, we must believe that this reputation is more than merited, and that any expectations raised in advance will be fully realized when the performances are given. Of this, however, all must judge

WE had the pleasure of seeing in our office this morning, Lieutenant Col. GEORGE, late of the Eighteenth Regiment N. C. T. Col. George was wounded by a minie ball in the hip at the battle of Chancellorsville, but is now able to walk about without difficulty, although his wound is not vet quite healed. He had tendered his resignation some days before the battle, but up to that time, it had not been acted upon. It has since been accepted, under the rule which

Col. GEORGE had been with the regiment from first to last—shared in all its dargers and participated in all its pany has lost a fearless leader, his country one of her most trimmes, hearing himself well and bravely.

frem information derived from other sources that the enemy's force at or near Newbern, at any rate under Fosten's immediate control, is larger than had been generally sup posed, amounting as one letter states, to thirty-one regiments. How full these regiments are we cannot of course say, but if we put them down at an average of nearly five hundred, we have a force of some fifteen thousand. There is enough in this fact, as well as in some other demonstra tions by the enemy in this State to put all upon their guard, and to admonish us that our defences against an attack either by sea or land should be vigorous'y pressed for

The season for the wheat harvest in the upper portion stood that the labor drawn from that section and employed upon the works in this military district will be called for at home for harvesting purposes, while at the same time it is assential that no stoppage or delay in the progress of the defences now in course of construction, should occur. The gency must be apparent to ail.

It has been suggested that a Town Meeting should be held for the purpose of devising measures whereby the narters. General Bragg was the recipient | citizens, either individually or through the Town authorities, can co-operate with the commanding General, with a place of the residence of the soldier, his company, regiview of procuring and securing the labor called for by the requirements of the public defence.

We throw out these soggestions, not with any view of dictating what should be done, but simply to call attention sad and touching farcwell to the to a state of facts which plainly indicate that something ought to be done and must be done. With proper effort we are not without confidence that it will be done.

Confederate Grand Jurois on Speculating,

The Grand Jurors of the Confederate Court, for the Dis condemn in the strongest terms, the practice of many of our people in this our day of trial, of speculating in the necursaries of life, as (though not intended by many) a high crime against the best interest of the Confeder by; as crime against the best interest of the Confeder by; as charges as slore-aid; provided, that no furlough shall be dangerous and destructive in its effects, as the worst efforts granted, under the provisions of this alt, if, in the opinion ed down by all patriots and honorable men, and every each patient under his charge once every day.

Approved May 1st, 1863. to arrest this great evil, so well calculated to produce discontent among our brave soldiers by fears of the probable suffering of their families, caused by enhancement in price of every article necessary for their support. We, there fore, pledge ourselves, and call on all good citizens to aid us, to make every effort to arrest so great an evil, the ten dency of which, if not arrested, is to do our country so

HOS. N. F. ALSTON, JNO. J. LONG, JOHN THROP, H. HARDING JUHN M. MOODY J. W. BEPSTINSTALL, A. M. JOHESON, WM. BOONE,

sire.

K. H. LEWIS, Foreman.

J. A. B. KILPATRICK, TURNER BASS JOHN J. HAYES. E P POVELL

Tribute of Respect. After a consultation of the members of the Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles, held at Camp Colston, Va., May 24th, 1863, it was moved and carried, that resolutions of the following caste and character be drafted, in respect to the death of Lieur. A. S. Wiggins, who fell on the 17th inst., near Smithfield, while bravely leading a charge.

WHEREAS, It has been our sad misfortune and irreparable loss, to be deprived so worthy and efficient (filler, so Co. B; Lient Emerson, Co. E.
estimable and devoted companion; one who was so warm47th Regiment N. C. T. (Col. Farihault.)—Fight on the attached to us by all the sacred relations of disinterested friendship and brotherly love as Lieut. Wiggins, therefore, we do, in this late dispensation of a wise Providence: Reselve, 1st bince it has been our misfortune to bear the calamity inflicted upon us by the death of our gallant

company has sustained an irreparable loss, the 41st shorn of one of its brightest ornaments, and the Confederate States at large of a dutiful soldier, one, whose highest aim | Capt. Cummings and Lieut. Galloway, though they do not and chief object was to live that he might aid in rearing belong to m. Brigade.

aloft, in the glorious sunshine of heaven, the temple of freealoft, in the glorious sunshine of heaven, the temple of freedom. But, alas! he was spared only long enough to commence to build upon the granite rock, and was denied the power of fitting upon this noble structure the capatene, its crowning clory.

Resolve 3d, That in the broad arena, open for the dis-

play of a military genius, he would have at some day, not far distant, been associated with that cluster, the mention of whose deeds and exploits electrify the world—would have spread a halo of glory around his name, added new lustre to his already envishe name, and shed sunshine and joy around the lomestead of his doting parents.

Let of Chancellorsville, May 3d, 1863:

Field and staff—Wounded: Col. Alfred M Scales, Adj't Herry A Wa'ker.

Company A—Killed: 1st Sergt Ed O Jones, 2d Sergt J H Resolve 4th, That, the absence of Licut. Wiggins from Graves Private T J Totten. Wounded: 2d Lieut P N Wilhis large circle of friends and associates, has caused the liamson, Corpl J W Kimbro, Privates A Kimbro, John T

J. T. SAVAGE, Chairman.

JACCE FIGGS, NOAH BIGGE. E. T. BRANCH. May 24th, 1863.

Committee.

At a meeting of the members of Co. G. 18th N. C. Regi-Messimmon, who was killed at the late battle of Charcel-

WHEREAS. It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among as our highly esteemed and valued friend Joseph ray the wit or Bim who nath thus far watched over us and proheartfult sympathy, and assure them that while they have lost an obedient and dufini son, we have lost a true and devoted friend, our country a firm and unyielding supporter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions he best to the family of the deceased; also to the Wilmington Journal and Fayetieville Observer, with the request that they be

Lient. W G. NIXON, Chm'n. Sergt. T. A. SHEPARD, Sec'y.

> For the Journal. Tribute of Respect. CAMP GREGG, VIRGINIA, May 19th, 1863.

tin, Corporal W H Moxley, Privates S W Carter, P H Carter, G. W. Corbett was called to the Chair, and Corpl. D.

J. Corbett requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman appointed a committee of three, consisting of Fergt L. T.

Tin, Corporal W H Moxley, Privates S W Carter, P H Carter, Reggio, Hamby, Honeycut, Mciz, Hathcock, Reid, Terry, Watson Wall, in enemy's band-; Winston, Walsh, West.

Company I—Wounded: Capt Robt H Ward, 1st Seret P Alderman, Sergt. J. P. Stringfield and H. H. Pridgen, to D

we mourn with heartfelt sorrow the loss of our fellow sol-11A OFFICERS, who have been compelled by Postmaster at Kinston; we do not recollect even his name, dier, who though a foreigner, with little to defend sive a symbol of the enemy, to leave their respective and can therefore have nothing against him but the gard. spracg to arms and shared in every conflict in which the Regt. has been engaged, from Hanover Court House to chancellorsville, where he fell mortally wounded within a few yards of the enemics entrenchments.

Resolved. That in the death of Mr. Simmons we have lost a true friend, the Southern cause a brave defender, and might get things to working better. Now they don't work the neighborhood in which he lived a worthy citizen, and

true patriot, a brave soldler and devoted Christian, whose examples are well worthy of immitation. Wilmington Journal and Biblical Recorder for publication.

G. W. CORBETT, Chm'n.

State is the theatre:

Jackson, the capita

D. J. CORDETT, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respiet. At a meeting of the officers and mea of a squadron of the At a meeting of the differs and mea of a squadron of the 3rd N. C. Cavarry, (Capt. J. W. Moore, commanding.) Capt. Moore was called to the Chair, and Sergt J. B. Hyman, Co. G, requested to act as Secretary. Lieut. Hankins, Co. H, Lieut. Buhman, Co. D, Lieut. Smith, Corp'l Whitmore, and Private W. B. Matks, Co. G, were appointed a Committee to take into consideration the death of Lieut. A. S. Wiggins, Co. G. "Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles." who was killed in a skirmish with the enemy near late of Wight C. H., Va, while gallantly leading his men to the charge. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his just Providence has seen proper to take from our midst our beloved brother and compatriot in arm). Lieut. Wiggins. Therefore be it Resolved, That while we humbly bow in adoration to orders the resignations of members of State Legislatures, the All wise dispensation of His Omnipotent power, we deeply deplore the irreparable loss of so brave a soldier and so gailant an efficer.

Acsolved, That in the death of Lieut. Wiggins, his Com-

> ing son.
>
> Resolved, That while we drop a tear of regret over his grave, we most earnessly sympathize with his bereaved parents and relatives in their unexpected affliction.
>
> Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the N. O. Lackson and Great Northern Railroad. family of our brother soldier, also to the Wilmington Journal, and the Fetersburg Expess, with the request that the Richmord Enquirer and Saleigh papers copy. Capt. J. W. MOOKE, Chairman.

Sergt. T. B. HYMAN, Secretary.

A Wise and Good Law. Congress, at its late session, passed the following im

portant, judicious and merciful act : An Act, regulating the granting of jurloughs and discharges The Congress of the Confederate States of America do mact, That sick, wounded and crabbled soldiers in Hospit-ds shall be entitled to furlough; and discharges und r the

pitals, three surkeeps in charge of hospitals, or divisions in bey shall find an applicant for furlough unfit for military duty, either from disease or wounds, and likely so to remain for thirty days or upwards, they shall grant a furlough for such time as they shall deem him unit for duty, not to exceed sixty days. Said Board shall keep a Secrelary, or clerk, who shall issue all furloughs by order of the Board, and shall specify therein the time of furlough, the you, about 10 miles southeast from Grand Gulf and 65 ments made in the letter below without being convinced that the Government should exercise surveillance and that the Government should exercise surveillance.

ment and brigade.

EEC. 2nd, Be at further enacted, That no further regulation shall be required of the soldier, and no passport required other than his furlough. recommend discharges, stating the grounds thereof, which, | course of the river and is distant about 130 miles southwhen approved by the Surgeon General, or the General commanding the army or department to which the so dier belongs, shall entitle him to a discharge, and transporta-

tion to the piece of his enlistment or residence. the east bank of the Mississippi, 23 there are but two hospitals, two su geons in charge of a hospital or division shall considute a Board for the pure afor said. And in places where there is but one buse aforesaid. And in places where there is strong and in charge and two assistant surgeons, if there is two, and if not, then one, shall constitue a Sourd for the purpose aforesaid, and may fullough and recommend distriction.

Yazoo river is a deep, narrow,

A time copy.

JAMES M. MATHEWS. Law Cl'k Dep'ty Jas.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

in the State copy it : HEADQUARTERS PETTIGREW'S BRIGADE, )

May 17, 1863. Maj. Archer Anderson, A. A. G.: Sunflower River is a stream rising near the MissisIn this county, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. D. B. Black,
Insp. Gen. Office, I have the honor to mention to you the
names of the following officers and soldiers whose good

Sunflower River is a stream rising near the MissisIn this county, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. D. B. Black,
sippi river, and after flowing about 250 miles, enters
THOMAS K. FINLAY and Miss ANIX MURDOCK,
the Yazoo about 75 miles from its mouth.

of the enemy at Blount's Creek, 9th of April: Capt. Young, to K; Lieut. Outlow and Sergt. Triplett. Co. C.

26th Regiment N. C. T. (Col. Borgwyn.)—Rout at Blount Creek. April 9th: Sergts Polk and Hudspeth, Co. F. For officer-like conduct on several occasions: Lieut. Breese, Co. B. Lieut. Freezes, C. F. Tullarona. March 31st 1863.

cause way on the afternoon of 30th March; on Rodman's Farm the night of the same, and repelling the attempted landing on the morning of the 31st; Capt. Faucette, Co. K; privates May, Pleasants and Wilder, Co. G; Capt Brown and Lieut Rogers, Co. I; Lieut, Westrav, Co. A. Rout at Blount's Creek 9th of April: Sergt Blake, Co. I, and the

Graham's Battery .- Fout at Blount's Creek : Lieut. Brit-

In addition to the above, I would mention with honor

your ob't serv't, J. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW, Brigadier General. CASUALTIES THIRTEENTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

List of casualties in 13th regiment N. C. troops in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3d, 1863: Field and staff-Wounded: Col. Alfred M. Scales, Adj't hearts of many to beat in unison, giving utterance to a language that a kindred spirit only can interprit.

Resolve 5th, That we sympathize deeply with his relatives in their hereavement, and in particular with his distre-sed mother and anxious fother.

Resolve 6th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Winnington Journal for publication, and a copy to the lette, John Wryteld, J. L. Kimbrel, W. H. Had, J.F. Kirkpat-

ick. Missing: None. Company C-Killed: Privates J J Wallace, T P White. Wounded: 1st Lieut. Samuel R Thornton, 1st Sergt A P McCain. 3d Sergt H M Long, 1st Corp'l C M Hendricks, 4th the field, and on three occasions in council during the Corpl J P Rain, Privates Forrest, Holcombe, Holbrock, Humphreys, Cale, Mitchel, J Mitchel, R C Spicer, Allen, J Allen, Burton, Hamlett, Kersey, Corpl G W Brandon,

elightly; J C Rash. Missing: W B Chardler.
Company D-Killed: Privates Austin. Boshaimer, Compton, J & Woods. Wounded: Capt H A Regers, Scigt Terrell, Privices Burch, Craft, Cates, Eugging, Johnsin, Jones, Nelson, Pittard, Picasants, Solomor, Williams, Tilman, Watkits, J Yarbreugh, Allen, Evans, J Johnson, R Jones, R M Jones, McFarland, Norman, O'Brien, Stephens, Wat-kine, Wagstaff, Wade, J D Yarbrough. Missing: Nonetompaly L-Killed: 1st Lt Jas G Long, torp J A Mur-ty, Privates Farnett, Whitwell, Staly. Wounded: 1st Lt

Whitwell, Staly. Jas D Basen, Jas M Paterson, 21 Sergt hobt G ancelto, 4th Berge, Sam'l Stockard, 1st Corpl of Cooke, 4th Corpl, Privates Stendermin, since dead; Fancelto, Foster, Garridinate commanders, could have derived no assistance in Martindate, Rich, Ecke, Enkle, McCasky, Eumbly, Sharp, May, Tromps: n J Shoffner, Weeder. Missing: None.

Company F- Kelled—1st Sergt B T Penny; Privates Furches, Hooges, Sessent, Cloumager. Wounded—2d Lieut W G Thompson, 2d Sergt J A Nail, 3d Sergt Jno Leach, 1st Corpel W F McGuire, 2d Corpl J D J James, 4th Sergt H C Concerns all affected by his statements to know some Concerns all affected by his statements and concerns all affected by his statement Fos er, Privaten Booe, Panner, Ellis, Fosier, leit in enemy's hands; Furches, Galten, Howard, Bunter, Helper, Rugles, Leach, Settle, Pool, Phoets, Toloron, McDaniel, H | influence and rank as the head of the army.

-Capt Fuqua, Hent G L Brown, fell into enemy's hands; Sergt I upree, Corpls Howard, Blackwood, Privates Atkins, Bugges, Blount, Chspel, Garrett, Moore, Rogers, Satterwhite, Williams, Writter.

Company H-Killed-Corple Geo W Smith, Charles R.
Dalton, Private Commings. Wounded-lst Sergt J M Mar At a meeting of the Moore's Creck Rifle Guards, Co. E, tin, Corporal W H Moxley, Privates S W Carter, P H Cartin, Corporal W H Moxley, Privates S W Carter, P H Cartin, Corporal W H Moxley, Privates S W Carter, P H Cartin Company I-Wounded : Capt Robt H Ward, 1st Sergt P

lst Corporal Ingraham Rhodes, Color Sergt G W Jones, Privates Apple, Fuqua, Fry, Hepkits, Lovelace, W J Manly, J Manly, G Troxlu, H Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in the wise dispensation of His providence to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and comrade in arms, Manuel Simmons, a native of Lisbon, Portugal, who died on the 13th inst., of 2d Sorgt McColum, 4th Serget J W Justice, 1st Corpl Maxwell, 4th Corpl T C Harvill, Privates Chambers, Harrison, well, 4th Corpl T C Harvill, Privates Chambers, Harrison, Privates Chambers, Cape, Privates Chambers, Harrison, Privates Chambers, Privates Cham

Fettigrew, Pamplin, Wm Summers, Suliaio, Tate, Ramsey, Walker, Ware, Windsor, Warren, Tullock, Bray, Cape, Walker, Ware, Windsor, Warre Harville, Missing: D. Sanders. NATH'T S. SMITH.

2nd Lient. A. Adi't.

Localities in Mississippi. The following discription of localities in Mississippi will be read with interest now, and in view of the in-

teresting and exciting events now transpiring in that State, will be useful for future reference, and will enathat we can say of a truth, that he died as he had lived, a | ble our readers to understand more distinctly than they could otherwise do, the position of our own and the enred. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the emy's forces in the progress of the contest of which the Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and is situated on Pearl River

about forty six miles east of Vicksburg, and about two handred mil s north of New Orleans. The Southern Mississippi railroad, from Vicksburg to Meridian. Miss. and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad to Memphis and the North cross each other at Vicksburg is situated on elevated, uneven ground on the bank of the Mississippi, about forty six miles west of Jackson, and by the course of the river, about four

ected, and partly completed to Shreveport, in Louisiana, on the west, and to Selma, Ala, on the east. The latter road, (Southern Mississippi) crosses the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad at Jackson, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Meridian, Miss. Meridian is a small place, 134 miles west of north of Mobile, situated on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, where

it is crossed by the Southern Mississippi from Vicksburg to Selma. It is about 140 miles east from Vicksburg, and 94 cast from Jackson. Grenada is situated at the head of steamboat navi

N. O., Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. Canton is a flourishing town in Madison county, Mississippi, of which it is the county sit. It is situated on the N. O., Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, about twenty-five miles N E of Jackson.

Raymond is a village about sixteen miles S W of Jackson, and about eight miles South of the Southern Mississippi Railroad, with which it is connected by a branch road, and about the same distance from the N O. Jackson & Great Northern Railroad.

Okalona is a small town in Mississippi, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about 170 miles N E from evils resulting from permitting any one and every one to Jackson, and about 75 a little north east of Grenada, make use of the vessels plying between Nassau and the and 360 miles, by the railroad, from Mobile, and 67 hospitals, shall constitute a Board of Fximiters for the miles south of Corinth. At present the cars on the nos, itals to which they belong, whose duty it shall be, twice in each week, it vish said ho.pi.a's and examine applicants for throughs and discharges, and in all cases where Mississippi river, two miles below the month of the Rich when the month of the Rich week. Mississippi river, two miles below the mouth of the Big

Black, and about 90 miles S W of Jackson. Port Gibson is a flourishing town on the Bayou is situated about 28 miles from the mouth of the Ba- upon than when first made. No one can read the statemiles southeast from Jackson.

Port Hudson is a town of some importance in the parish of East Feliciana, La, and is situated on the tation in the different lines of steamers running between east bank of the Mississippi 155 miles above New Or-SEC. 3d. Be it further enacted. That the sali Board may leans, and about 250 miles below Vicksburg, by the General west of Jackson by land.

Pearl river rises in the Northern central part of Mississippi, and flowing in a southerly direction pass who have been over and returned. Jackson, a distance of 150 miles, passes through lake

dangerous and destructive in its effects, as the worst efforts of our enemies; and to all intents giving aid and comfort to the enemy; and thus assisting them in their nefarious and wicked war against us. Fuch conduct should be frowned down by all patriots and hoperable man and very each nation in the provisions of this a.t. if, in the opinion of the Falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth of the Missis- level conduct should be from the falabusha (which form it) to the mouth o

NO. J&GN Railroad a distant of 90 miles.

port for publication, and requests that all other papers Yallabusha at Leftere, about 100 miles by land, north 1 could give you many if I could converse with you of Jackson, and forming the Yezoo. Its length is a personally. bout 250 miles, and it is navigable to the mouth of the Coldwater Creek, a distance of one hundred miles. Sunflower River is a stream rising near the Missis-

conduct in the operations around Washington has been of-ficially brought to my notice by the Colone's of their re-ancetive Regiments.

Big Black River rises in northern central Mississip-pi, (in Choctaw county) and flowing about 200 miles 11th Regiment N. C. T. (Col. Leventhorpe.) -At the rout in a southwesterly direction, passing between Jackson

TULLAHONA, March 31st, 1863.

To S. Cooper, Adj't and Inspector Gen. Richmond, Va. Sin: - I'wo days ago I read Gen. Braxton Bragg's official report of the battles of Stone river before Murfressboro', and after a proper time for reflection think it my duty to send you this communication. I cannot conceal from myself the fact that so much of the report as refers to my command (except some general compliments to the courage of a portion of my

troops on Wednesday, the 31st Dec.) is in tone and spirit a thorough disparagement of both. This tone runs through all its parts and lies like a broad foundation underneath the whole. At the same time the narrative of events is made to sustain the general spirit. While the report of the Commanding General fails, as I think, to do justice to the behaviour of my Division on Friday, the 2d of January, yet its strictures are. chiefly leveled at my own conduct as an officer during all the operations. By direct statement and by unmis-

capacity and conduct. Without referring to its contents in detail, I have to say in respectful terms, that neither its material statements, nor its equally material invendos can be maintained by proof—that its omission of important facts, creditable to my division and myself, is as remarkable as many of its affirmative statements-in a word, that in spirit and substance it is erroneous and unjust.

takable inuendo, it is throughout a reflection upon my

I trust that nothing in the foregoing expressions passes the limit of military propriety, and that plainness of statement will be pardoned to one, who, even under the weight of superior military censure, feels that both he and his command have deserved well of their country. Having met the Commanding General repeatedly on

progress of the operations, without receiving from him the least indication of dissatisfaction with my conduct, was not prepared to see a report bearing a subsequent date, containing representations at variance with these significant facts. Nor was my surprise lessened when I observed that it was written after a correspondence with his Corps and Division Commanders. (I being one of the latter) in which he invokes their aid to sustain him, and speaks of them as officers "upon whom I [he] have ever relied as upon a foundation of rock." The Commanding General baving written and for-

warded his report before receiving those of his suborson, Geriger, Gillman, Hall, Hullman, King, Martindale, B its preparations from those usual official aids to the information, to which he has given the sanction of his

Gatten. Dobbins missing
Company G.-Kiled.-Privates Wm J. Mosely. Wounded this character to enter upon a detailed vindication, yet continued success, and that our men are confident and in in view of the fact that the casualties of war may at fine spirits. references of the Commanding General, particularly, since, not anticipating his censures, I may not have been sufficiently minute in portions of my report.

And in regard to the action of Friday, the 2d of January, upon which the Commanding General heaps so much criticism, I have to say with the utmost confidence that the failure of my troops to hold the position which they carried on that occasion was due to no fault of theirs or of mine, but to the fact that we were commanded to do an impossible thing. My force was about 4500 men, of these, 1700 heroic spirits stretched out upon that bloody field, in an unequal struggle against three Divisions, a Brigade, an overwhelming concentration of artillery, attested our efforts to obey the order. I have the bonor to request that a Court of Inquiry be appointed to assemble as the earliest time consistent with the interest of the service, and clothed with the

amplest powers of investigation. Of course I do not desire the interests of the service to be prejudiced in the least degree by any matter of secondary importance; accordingly, while an early investigation would be grateful to my feelings, I can cheerfully await the time deemed best by the proper

authority. With great respect, Your obedient servant, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. Maj. Gen. P. A. C. S.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT .- EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL -On Saturday morning last, just after sunrise the Powder Mill located near Tuckaseege Ford, about 11 miles from this place, was blown up and four men were instantly killed, viz: Jno. N. Lee, Jr., George Hutchinson, Christopher Ounce, and Charles Klepelburge, the Superintendent, and John Ochler was so

badly injured that he died Saturday night. The only information obtained as to the cause of the accident was from the wounded man before he died .-He states that one of the men commenced knocking the caked powder off the stones with a copper hammer, (which is the usual mode of cleaning them,) when the

explosion occurred. The Mill was, of course, blown to pieces, and the bodies of the unfortunate men thrown to a considerable distance in the air, mutilating them in a shocking manner. The shock of the explosion was felt at the dis-

tance of 10 and 12 miles from the Mill. The Mill was owned by a company, but was mortgaged to the State for \$10,000, the State having advanced that sum to enable the erection of the works .-The company was known as the "North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Company," and S. W. Davis was President. The Mill was a new one, and was just getting fairly under way in making powder. It is said that there were about 700 pounds of powder in the Mill at the time of the explosion.

Charlotte Democrat, 26th inst. Attention was called a short time ago, by the Nassau correspondent of the Charleston Courier, to the Confederate poats for the conveyance of letters.

Since that letter appeared there has been a large increase in the number of vessels sailing between these Grand Gulf is a small town on the east bank of the two ports, and the success that has attended attempts to run the blockade justify us in expecting a large addition to the line of steam packets.

The admonitions and suggestions of our correspon Pierre, a small stream which enters the Big Black, and dent are therefore more entitled to be beeded and acted ed that the Government should exercise surveillance both over the persons and letters offering for transporour ports and Nassau :

I tell you there is nothing in the world to prevent complete correspondence between spies and the Washwest of Jackson by land.

Baton Rouge is the capital of Louisiana, situated on are now managed. It is perfectly safe and easy for an the east bank of the Mississippi, 25 miles below Port | emissary of the same Government to go and come from Charleston and Wilmington, and other parts of the Confederacy. Indeed, I know of people inimical to us

Cargoes of speculators are coming from New York to Nassau. They go around from vessel to vessel, beg-Yaz to river is a deep, parrow, sluggish stream, 290 ging for passage and offering to ray any amount. miles long form the junction of the Tallahatchie and Sometimes they represent themselves as exiled Southvery suspicious characters, representing themselves to Xalabusha river rises a little to the westward of Oka- be Marylanders, who told a dubious story of imprisonlona, and pursuing a westward course, unites at Leflore ment, &c., and who brought no credentials whatever. with the lallahatchie and forms the Yazoo. In the who easily procured passage on a steamer; and I was winter it is navigable by steamboats to Grenada on the told by the Captain, on his return, that he strongly sus-VO, J&G N Railroad a distant of 90 miles.

Taliabatchie river rises in the extreme northern mid-Had the Government required passports, these persons Major General D. H. Hill, Commanding the De die part of the State, and running first a southeast, and could never have procured them of our Consul, Mr. partment of North Carolina, sends us the following Rethen a southerly direction, forms a junction with the Heyliger. There is no need of enumerating instances.

MARRIED.

TERMS OF ABVERTISING. do ..... 3 00 Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside,

BY TELEGRAPH.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character

charged \$2 per square for each insertion after the first.

an, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. be admitted.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

VICKSBURG HOLDS OUT.

RICHMOND, Va., May 27th, 1863. A private dispatch from Canton, dated yesterday, (26,) says: All is well. Vicksburg holds out bravely. FROM YANKEEDOM.

Northern dates of the 25th irst. have been received .-

They contain full and exulting accounts of their victory at Baker's Creek and at the Big Black river. They claim to have captured several thousand prisoners in the two bat-The New York Herald says the President has received

details from Grant, showing that he had fought five battles, captured sixty-four guns, and 2,400 prisoners. On the 19th there was heavy fighting at Vicksburg. Sherman lost 500 men, but holds the rebels to their water batteries. On the 20th, Steel carried their rifle pits north of the city .-The right of the Federal army reets on the Mississippi, above Vicksburg. A petition is circulating in Ohio demanding of the Presi

News from Mexico states that the seige of Puebla had been answended until the arrival of reinf een suspended until the arrival of reinforcements.

The Federal Navy Department has received information that Faragut was actively bombarding Port Hudson. [ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS].

dent the unconditional release of Vallandigham.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG-THE CAPTURE OF HELENA-HANGING OF A NEGRO REGIMENT, ETC., ETC. MCBILE, ALA., May 28th, 1863.

The special reporter of the Advertiser and Register tele-

graphs as follows : JACKSON, Mrss., May 27th, 1863. Reports from below state that Banks had crossed his army at Bayou Sara. A Federal deserter confirms the reports of the earnage at Vicksburg. Grant sent in a flag of truce to-day about his sick and wounded in our hands. Gen. Pemberton is burning tar and using other disinfectants, to save our troops from the effects of the stench from

the Federal dead that are rotting in front of our works. The slaughter of the Federals is far greater than in any battle of the war. The Mississippian states that two gunboats have been sunk at Vicksburg. The same paper of last Tuesday evening has received a report of last Saturday's battle at Vicksburg. It is said to have been the most stubborn of all. This news came from Memphis, to Grenada. It was believed in Memphis that Helena had been captured by the Confederates. Afterwards a telegram was received from Oxford to Grenada, stating that Helena was captured on Monday last. A man

from the river has reached Canton, who says he had read a dispatch to Col. Ferguson stating that Gen. Marmaduke had taken Helens and hanged a regiment of negroes—throe hundred and forty—and the Yankee officers commanding them. The quartermaster at Canton says positively this statement may be relied on. A Yankee Gunboat is reported at Yazoo City.

An official telegram from Gen. Johnston, dated the 27th, states that Gen'l Stevenson reports hard fighting has been going on at Vicksburg since Tuesday of last week, with

OFFICIAL FROM VICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, May 28th, 1863.

NORTHERN REPORTS FROM VICKSBURG. PETERSBURG, Va., May 28th 1863. The Baltimore American, of the 26th inst., contains the following dispatch: LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

An official dispatch, dated Friday night, May 22nd, 9 P. M., says: The Ordnance officer writes that our loss is not very heavy for the position we have gained. The rebels make a firm resistance. I think we shall have the place to morrow. We completely encircle the town, and to-night morrow. We completely energie the town, and to-night our men have colors planted on the enemy's works, and are lying on the exterior slope. The gun and mortar boats are in front of Vicksburg, working away. Our captured thus far are six thousand prisoners and seventy-four pieces of artillery. Grant is in good spirits. If we take Vicksburg, we shall secure 15,000 prisoners, with Pemberton & Co.

Signed. B. C. LIFORD.

Signed. B. C. LIFORD. MORE YANKEE REPORTS FROM VICKSBURG.

Висимомо, Мау 28th, 1863. The New York Herald of the 26th instant has been re

ceived. Porter's official despatch to the Secretary of the Navy gives the particulars of the capture of Haines' Bluff on the 18th, with guns, tents, equipages of all kinds, and ammuni tion enough to last a long seige. As the gun carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy, he had the in

ourned, blew up the magazine, and destroyed the works generally.

Lieut. Walker was sent up the Yazoo river with sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction, including the Navy Yard at Yazoo City. On the 19th he piaced six mortars in position with orders to fire on Vicksburg night and day as speedily as they could. Intelligence of the probable fall of Vicksburg led to a decline of Gold and Exchange, which reacted upon produce and stocks.

Gold closed at 1424. NEWS FROM MEXICO-THE GUERRILLAS OUT

WEST, &c. RICHMOND, May 28th, 1863. News from Mexico to the 2nd of May, states that every effort of the French at Puebla was met by disaster. Nine ineffectual assaults were made. The French losses are put down at eight thousand. The Mexicans were preparing to

pursue the French army.

Er. Louis, May 25th .- A band of rebel guerrillas captured the town of Riehmond on Tuesday, with the Union forces which occupied it. They also plundered Plattsburg, and took eleven thousand dollars belonging to the State.

MURPERESBOZO', May 25th. It is said that large bodies of rebel cavalry are going Southward. Breckenridge's corps has tallen back from its advanced position. There is considerable talk of changes in the Cabinet.
Battler is mentioned as Stanton's successor.

VIRGINIA ELECTION. RICHMOND, May 29th, 1863.

The State election which came off to-day resulted in the election of Wickham over Lyons in this Congressional district. Wm. C. Rives elected without opposition in the Al

For the Journal. Virginia.

The friends of the soldiers will be rejoiced to hear that there is a very extensive revival of religion throughout the whole of Jackson's army corps, consisting o Earley's, Trimble's, A. P. Hill's and Rhedes' divisions as well as in portions of Longstreet's corps. On yes terday I attended a meeting of the Chaplains and army Missionaries, from these different divisions, and nearly every one reported an extensive revival in his brigade Thousands are enquiring what they shall do to be saved and scores and hundreds are being added to the different Christian denominations daily. Since the battle of Chancellorsville there has been a special out pouring of the spirit upon Ramseur's, Dole's, Lane's, Hoke's, Heath's, Thomas's, Wright's, Iverson's and Smith brigades. The work has doubtless extended to many other brigades from which we have not received any reports. The deepest solemnity marks all the meetings and men are stricken down with conviction under al most every circumstance.

One Chaplain reported the conversion of a soldier while on his post as sentinel. Another reported a very interesting case of a boy about 17 years old, who was peculiarly anxious on the subject of religion, but could not obtain that peace of God in which he saw others rejoicing. When a new convert would make known his change to the congregation, this boy would run to him and throw his arms around his neck, and say, " O do tell me how you were converted? I want to be converted so much. Tell me how ?" and the whole assembly would be melted to tears, as he would go to first one and then another of the new converts, seeking to learn from them the way to be saved. Last night after services, a sertinel who had been pacing his beat near the place where we held services, sent for me to come and talk to him on the subject of religion, and he sobbed as he leaned upon his gun, and confessed himself a sinner. A few boars before, he was among the most frivolous and unconcerned.

There is a great work going on here. Jackson though dead, yet speaketh by his christian example and officers high in command, are doing all they can to encourage this glorious work. Christians at home, pray for these soldiers. Pasters at home, come and preach for them, many regiments are yet without Chaplains and some whole brigades have but one.

NEED. B. COBB. of Army Colportage for N.

tions for any Colportage may be enclosed to Rev. P. D. Gold, Goldsboro', N. C. who will also attend to my correspondence.

Ramsuer's N. C. Brigade, May 25th, 1863. N. B. During my absence from the State, contribu-

property upon her, case he was made the victim of a bullet. Gen. Bragg much damage, and to give to our enemy the aid they dedirections to his bureau officer to send communication so soon as it should arrive, and es of the endorsement of "disapproved" made y call are unaware of the circumstances, he marked it granted for thirty days," and endorsed upon the let-

KADER BRIGGS. J. T. LAWRANCE. JAMES O. WYNNE, J. B. BARBOW. GONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1863.

EVERY Subscriber on our list who may be indebted to us on the Soth day of June, inst., will have his paper discontinued. There will be no favoritism shown in this matter.

ANOTHER FIRE - Another alarm of fire was given last night about 11 o'clock. On repairing to the place we discovered the kitchen and rear buildings on the lot belonging to Mr. James Dawson, east side of Third, between Chestnut and Mulberry Streets, on fire. The flames soon extended to the two story wood dwelling in front, and then to the buildings next North, occupied by THOS. 1). WALKER, Esq., and owned by Rev. A. P. REPITON, thence to the stables of Mr. REPITON, next lot adjoining. There was a light breeze from S. S. W. at the time the fire broke out, which veered round to nearly West shortly afterwards. The two first named residences, together with all the outbuildings of every description, including a negro house on the lot of Mr. REPITON's residence, were all entirely consumed. There was not much furniture in either of the houses, the oc. cupants' families having removed from town some time since. Mr. Repiron's fine large three story building was very much damaged by removing furniture, window blinds, mantle pieces, &c.

It is proper to say that the fire companies were on hand at the earliest possible moment, and they exerted themselves nobly in arresting the progress of the conflagration. They evidently saved Mr. Repiton's residence from destruction, and deserve the thanks of all for their efforts. We are here reminded of the beneficial results of having cisterns at different points where the river cannot be reached. Had it not been for the various cisterns in the neighborhood, the engines would have been of little or no use, and there is no telling where the fire would have stopped.

Capt. RANKIN soon had his military company on the ground and properly distributed, to guard the property which had been removed from the burning buildings.

The loss we are not able to state. We should sup. nose though, that the two buildings and out houses, totally destroyed could not have cost less than from \$7,000 to \$8,000 each. There is an insurance of \$2,600 on the house occupied by Mr. WALKER, and \$3,000 on the building occupied by Rev. A. P. REPITON, which will probably cover the injury done to the latter.

There was no insurance on the property of Mr

eastward, and several buildings were at one time on

How the fire originated is unknown. There were no person occupying Mr. Dawson's premises at the time. or for some months past .- Daily Journal, vesterday.

construction to be placed upon the clause of the Con. this market .- Daily Journal, 1st inst. federate Tax Bill relative to Commission Merchants, and we have already given Mr. MEMMINGER's opinion on the same several days ago, but the following corresnondence on the subject places the matter in a different . light from what we had understood it. The correspondence will explain itself:

WHM NOTON, N. C., 29th May, 1863.

Secretary of the Treasury, Richmond, Va., by which sales of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Salt, and other articles consigned by those who raise or manufacture them are not to be subject to the charge. Among others with whom we have consulted on the subject, one of our best lawyers (Mr. W. A. WRIGHT,) is of the opinion that

will you do us the favor to advise us as to your opinion refund it to those who have already been subjected to it.

Yery resp'y, your ob't servi's, DeROSSET, BROWN & CO.

Trensury Department,

BICHMOND, June 1st, 1863.

MRSSRS. DEROSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.

As a suitable response to your letter of the 29th ult., in reference to the Tax upon sales of produce by Commission

During Gen 1 Merchants, I hereby evidese a copy of the Department's letter of the 27th ult. to J. B. Walker & Sons, Augusta, Ga.

Nery respectfully.
C. G. MEMMINGER,

Secretary of Treasury.

Treusury Department,

RICHMOND, May 29th, 1863.

I have received your letter of 19th inst, in which you enderstood as requiring Commission Merchants to charge producers 22 per cent on all sales made for them.

The letter to Mr. May was not intended to adjudge the

question now submitted by you. The Tax Act in defining the business of Commission Merchants, includes only the sales of such produce as is consigned by others than the producers. It to lows that in returning his sales the Commission Merchant is not required to include sales of produce for account of the producers, and consequently such sales are not liable to the Tax.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Decretary of Trease

ONE Lundred and muety-eight Yankee prisoners, captured on the Mississippi, we learn, passed through this the meanest looking set of men we ever saw, and were "Come out from behind that chimney .- I see your nose." evidently of the lowest order of Western Yankees .-Many of them were barefoot, all of them ragged and looked as if they had been half starved for months.

We learn that eight thousand more are on the way. MRSSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

We find the following dispatch in our exchange papers received yesterday. Why this dispatch was not Henderson, McDowell and Cleveland, I take pleasure sent to the Associated Press, is more than we can ac- in informing you and your numerous readers, that the count for. Of course it is Federal news, having been wheat crops up in this section are as good as they have taken from the New Orleans Erg, and forwarded to the been for many years, and bid fair for an abundant

Era from Port Hudson, dated May 22d. says : "Yesterday Gen. Augur's whole division was engaged for fruit is glorious."

"The prospect for fruit is glorious." in a nine hours's fight with the enemy. The battlefield was Port Hudson Plains, four miles in the rear of 1 ort

Hudson, on the Bayou Sara road. "The rebels were thoroughly whipped. They had one brigade of infantry ergaged, besides two batteries and a considerable force of cavalry. They had ambuscaded at every outlet from the plains. They were finally repulsed with heavy loss, leaving a large number of kill-

ed and wounded on the field. "A flag of truce was sent in at midnight from General Gardner, asking permission to bury the dead. "We have taken about one hundred prisoners.

"The enemy was driven three miles from his first position, and Augur's division bivouacked for the night on the field of battle. "Our loss in killed is twelve, and in wounded, fifty-

"The 116th New York and 2nd Louisians, suffered the most

"Full particulars will reach you by the earliest op-

(Signed.) "HORATIOUS." Passengers this morning report that the order for removal of disloyal persons has been suspended for ajwhile, it is thought on account of the removal of troops. Colonel Davis has made a raid along the line of the Jackson Railroad to Camp Moore. They returned to

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL. God we may yet come out victorious. The Yankee late as our own by two days, according to the last disaccounts are down to the 24th ult. only, and not so

LATER.-The news from Vicksburg by Northern accounts, received at Petersburg, is up to the 27th ult., expessed their lives: one day later than yet received. It will be seen that the Federals acknowledge hard fighting and repeated repulses, though they claim to have forced our men back to their last entrenchments.

CAPT. FILRY:

Many thanks to you and your noble men for their efficient service. Would that you were ettached to my command. I know no men I would be so glad to have back to their last entrenchments.

It will be seen that the Confederate steamers Alabana and Florida have been at work, they having dest deserve to have. troyed many valuable cargoes, together with the ships containing them.

The Federals say that Gen. Lee is in motion, probaoly for Maryland. This may or may not be true. If true, we shall probably hear some interesting news from inst. that quarter in a few days; probably before this week closes.—Daily Journal, 1st inst.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

JUNE 1st. 1863. NINETY NINE YEARS AGO TO-DAY, first number of the "Cape Fear Gazafte and Wilmington Advertiser." It was the first paper published in the town of Wilmington, and the second published in the State.

The first printing press was brought from Virginia in 1749, and the first paper printed with it in the town of Newbern, by JAMES DAVIS. Its title was "the Carto that of the "Gazette & Advertiser:"

Prices. In some cases, goods sold for 50 per cent less than at pretty thoroughly riled. previous sales, and in but few instances did they hold

former prices. It is an axiom of political economy that prices depend upon production and sapply. Now, if it be true, to the Secretary of the Navy, from Haines's Bluff, Yaas some of our cotemporaries say, that there are twenty- zoo River, May 20th two cargoes in the cities of Mobile, Charleston, and good time coming."

single firm has lost \$100,000 by former purchases and the Yazon left me a small force. Still I disposed of them late sales. In our own local markets, in a small way, to the best nevantage. there has been some fall in prices. Fodder has sold for \$5.25, but we bought two days ago at \$3. Butter has of Vicksburg which assured me Gen. Grant was apbeen at \$1.50, and now is at 75c. to \$1. Chickens (as old roosters are classed in sales) have sold for \$2, but inal price, and folks generally who have things to sell

olinian of Saturday last. We think from looking over cut off from joining the forces in the city the list of prices of goods sold in Charleston on the 29th Chesnut streets, which were, however, soon put out ult., that there has been a falling off in prices. Yet, we up the Yezon to open communication in that way with repulse is complete on all parts of the rebel lines, but no are informed that at the sale here on the same day, the Grant and Sherman. This I succeeded in doing, and discouragement need be entertained of our final success.prices ranged nearly, if not quite as high as at former in three hours received letters from Grant, Sherman and We are extrenching and building rifle pits. Cavalry has sales, averaging about 331 per cent more than at Charleston. We shall probably be able to publish the sales to morrow, when all can indge for themselves. to Havnes' Bluff, which the enemy commenced evacua-We would like to see prices of all articles come down,

We have dates from Jackson as late as yesterday. mand Gen. PEMBERTON returned a reply that he would correspondence seems to have taken place on Thursday | the garrison. DEAR SIR—In accordance with the new Confederate Tax Law, approved 24th April, we have been charging to the owners of a goods sold by us as Commission Merchants that date, 25 per cent, on the gross sales, but our attention of the Confederacy, and it his authoristic that date, 25 per cent, on the gross sales, but our attention of the Confederacy, and it his authoristic that date, 25 per cent, on the gross sales, but our attention of the Confederacy, and it his authoristic that date, 25 per cent, on the gross sales, but our attention of the Confederacy, and it his authorists to be confederacy. He is no more "a serving their fire until the Federals came within murderous fences.

State of North Carolina than he is the "servant" of the works at Haines' Bluff are very fermidable.—

State of North Carolina than he is the "servant" of the works at Haines' Bluff are very fermidable.—

State of North Carolina than he is the "servant" of the works at Haines' Bluff are very fermidable.—

The works at Haines' Bluff are very fermidable.—

State of North Carolina than he is the "servant" of the works at Haines' Bluff are very fermidable.—

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The confederacy is not the influence of the confederacy is not the properties of the confederacy is not the influence of the confederacy is no a the gross sales, but our at-an expression in the 13th be light. We still hope that Gen. Journston may be with ammunition enough to last a long slege. As the tention has just been called to an expression in the light. We still hope that Gen. Journston may be tention has just been called to an expression in the light. We still hope that Gen. Journston may be tention has just been called to an expression in the light. We still hope that Gen. Journston may be tention has just been called to an expression in the light. We still hope that Gen. Journston may be tention has just been called to an expression in the light. We still hope that Gen. Journston may be tention has just again full into the bands of the light. We still hope that Gen. Journston may be tention has just again full into the bands of the light. We still hope that Gen. Journston may be tention has just again full into the bands of the light. We still hope that Gen. Journston may be tention has just again full into the bands of the light. We still hope that Gen. Journston may be tention has just again full into the bands of the light. We still hope that Gen. Journston may be tention has just again full into the bands of the light. We still hope that Gen. Journston may be tention has just again full into the bands of the light. We still hope that Gen. Journston may be tention in the light. We still hope that Gen. Journston may be tention to light again full into the bands of the Carolina, it can be overrough by the decisions of all the Judges of all the

our with much impatience. There are various reports about the streets, one that Gen. Johnston had Grant's army surrounded. How the thic pits projet of Haines's Bluff extended a mile in regard to it, so that if the charge is an improper one, the report originated we do not know, neither do we and a quarter. Such a net-work of delences I never know whether there is any foundation for it. We hope saw. The rebels were a year in constructing them, and it may prove true .- Daily Journal, 2d.

An Incident\_A Yankee Hero. HEADQUARTERS 3D N. C. CAVALRY, 1

NEAR FRANKLIN, VA. (

During Gen. Longstreet's investment of Suffolk, and on the day that Col. Connalty's 55th regiment N. C. Vicksburg, and has pessession of the best commanding army is in motion. His trains are moving towards Culpeptroops reinforced the rifle pits in such splendid style, points. In a very short time ageneral assault will take er, and are followed by heavy columns of troops. chivalry, and which-though there was an awful fire from the enemy's artillery at that time-produced a shout of laughter in that gallant regiment. A Yankee regiment was sent out under cover of their artillery, to prevent Connally from reinforcing the pits. The Colonel of this regiment advanced it through a partially for so many months are about being rewarded. It is a cleared ground, where there was once a dwelling house. mere question of a few hours, and then, with the exquire whether my letter to Hon. R. H. May should be un. A solitary chimney stood where the house had been. Behind this chimney the beroic Colonel "took his s'and," while his regiment moved torward. They had The Tax Act in defining not gone very far, however, before the 55th opened on them, causing them to waver and halt. The redoubtable Colonel stuck his head out from 24th April. The Governor of Tempolipus (Mexico) that his character is well enough known to satisfy all his behind the chimney, and cheered them on. Another has pair an official visit to Gen. Magruder at his volley, and the Yankees began to break. "What are headq: uters in Brownsville. It lasted about an hour. you running for, you cowardly "-(whis went a bullet | Magruler has rev ked all cotton orders, and hereafter by his head, which immediately popped back.) Anoth- trade with Mexico in the staple is to be unrestricted. er volley, and the Yankees began to scatter in confusion. "Stand up to 'em, boys"-(whiz and another but not of the capture of that city by the French.duck of the head.) "Damn you, go back. What- That news is the latest received by the way of New are—you—running for?" (These words were uttered York. The Flag gives an interesting account of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of the finement, and only Rosencranz's staff officers communicately the states of t between alternate bobs of the head.) "Go back; fight strateg" of the French, which is highly probable. We ex-'em, you cowards," he screamed from behin i the chim- peet that the French will have possession of the Mexiplace Tuesday afternoon en route for Richmond, we new. But it was "no go," and the panic became general can capital before long: suppose to be exchanged. They were beyond doubt Just about this time a solemn "rebel" voice called out The gallant Colonel "came out" and left at double fortifications of Puebla blindlo d d, but rather every quick, amidst roars of laughter from our boys.

A. M. W.

POLK COUNTY, N. C., May 26th, 1863.

Dear Sirs: As I am traveling and preaching through this section of country, and my circuit embracing yield. Indeed crops of all kinds look well through all this section. The Yankees will soon be disappoint-Pascagoula, May 26.—A special dispatch to the ed in our crops, for we will have a plenty of bread to

Yours, &c.,

CAMT COLSTON, NEAR FRANKLIN, VA.,

May 28th, 1863.

At a called meeting of Co. "B," 3d N. C. Cavalry, May the 28th, 1863, Sergt. John A. Pitman was called to the Chair, and Private H. S. Williams was requested to act as Secretary, and a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions relative to our deceased brothers in arms. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whenks, God in his Alwise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brothers in arms, Privates John B. Stevens and Isaac James, who died while on

the recent scout in North Eastern, N. C. The former at Gatesville, N. C., May 6th, 1863, and the latter at Woodille, N. C., May 4th, 1863. Therefore
Resolved. That in their death, we have sustained a loss which will be keenly felt by us during the entire war.

Resolved, That in their death, we have been deprived of two gallant seldiers, who were always ready to discharge

two gallant solders, who were always ready to discharge their duty, and by the gentleness of their disposition have endeared themselves to us with lasting ties, and their memery will ever be cherished by us, with affection.

Resolved, That to the bereaved families of the deceased, we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the families of each, and a copy forwarded to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

mington Journal for publication.

Sergt. JOHN A. PITMAN, Chairman.

HIRAM S. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Corporal B. H. PETTEWAT,
Private G. W. ERVIN,
J. H. MASHBURN,
Committee.

ROWAN ARTILLERY .- The following letter from Gen D. H. Hill, complimenting this efficient battery we tains no braver or patriotic corps than this; and one patch from Gen. Johnston, which contained news from too, more ready to meet the enemy at any and every Vicksburg to the 26th. We must wait patiently, and point. The Artillery has been or lered to reinforce Gen. Lee. May they all be spared to return to their homes unscathed, to enjoy the liberty and the blessings of a goed government, for which they have so willingly

May you have as happy and successful a career as you Rest ectfully.

D. H. RILL, Maj. Genera The following account of a fight near Suffolk, Va., LATER FROM VICKSBURG-NORTHERN ACCOUNTS. correspondence of the Petersburg Express of the 9th

Last Thursday evening, the 30th, some four or five of the Yankee gunboats attempted to pass up to Suffolk. They might have done so but for a slight "obstruction," in the shape of a fine battery of rifled guns, under that splendid offi er and gallant gentleman, Capt. Andrew Stewart, printer to the King, issued the Riley. Appearing with all due formality, they first original inhabitants, but those who had come for safety served on him a very imperative writ of ejectment; from the surrounding country. but finding that the Captain denied the authority of the writ, they attempted to enforce an ouster de main.

Finding the authority of the judgment also disputed, erates is false. they proceeded forthwith to try the cause by wager of

forced at last to " ntter the base and horrible word as report says, one of their blast dold "bungoats The reports of auction sales in the last papers from sunk in the water and another to "retire" the best it Charleston show a very desirable reduction in prices .- | could "in a crippled condition." I fancy they left

> ADMIRAL PORTER'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH-THE CAPTURE OF HAINES' BLUFF, RTC. The following is Admiral Porter's official despatch

On the morning of the 15th I came over to the Ya-Wilmington unsold, there is reason to hope "there is a zoo to be ready to co-operate with Gen. Grant. Leaving two of the iron-clads at Red River, one at Grand It is slyly reported in the speculator's calender that a Gulf, one at Carthage, three at Warrenton and two in

On the 18th, at Meridian, firing was beard in rear preaching the city. The cantorading was kept up furiously for some time, when, by the aid of glasses. I now can be had at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Flour is at a nom- discovered a company of our artillery advancing, taking position and criving the rebels before them. I immediately saw Sherman's division had come on to the left We clip the above from the Columbia South Car- of Suyder's Bluff, that the rebels at that place had been

I despatched the D. Kulb, Choctaw, Romer, Petrel, and Forest Rose, all under command of Lieut. Breese, to send up provisions, which was at once done.

Meantime, Lieut, Walker, in the DcKalb, pushed on | thousand. ting the day before, and a party remained behind in Some diversity of opinion has existed as to the proper but as yet, there has been little or no dimmunition in hopes of destroying or taking away a large amount of ammunition on hand. When they saw the guaboat forts, ten's and equipage of all kinds, which fell into our hands.

As soon as the capture of Hayne's Bluff and fourteer It will be seen that Grant had made a demand for the forts was reported to me. I shoved up the gunboats from surrender of the city within three days, to which de- below to Vicksburg, to fire at the Hill batteries, which moved up to the town and opened on it for an hour,

well constructed, looking as if the rebels intended to Federals attempted to storm their works. stay for some time. These works and encampments cover d many acres of ground, and the fortifications and

all were rendered us less in an hour. enemy's property in that direction, with orders to re- Lafayette, Kate, and Cora, and schooner King Fisher. Yazeo City, where the rebels have a navy yard and goes were very valuable.

place, when I hope to announce that Vicksburg has Lee has issued addresses to the rebel army, foreshadowfallen, after a series of the most brilliant successes that ing a raid into Maryland.

ever attended an army. There has never been a case during the war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and the patience and endurance of our army and navy

the Mississippi will be open its entire length.

We have advices from Brownsville, Texas, to the

The news from Puebla has rather taken the starch out of the Mexicans. Gen. Forey did not rush at the repulses which at 1, said to have suffered were but mas- by the Atlantic and road this morning. querades, in which he presented one face to the for fore the fight he declared his intention to take the place without any disastrous sacrifice of French lives, and with his immense artillery force it was entirely practical with him to have destroyed the place without the

hazard of an assault. The whole programme in front

of Puebla was conceived in the highest style of military

genius; and it may result yet that the fight at Peubla will force a peaceable solution of the war. The design of General Forey evidently was to strike Cerro Gordo blow at Puebla, and he had done it .-The Mexicans were allowed to collect all their available force, they were allowed to fortify every avenue of ap- FROM GEN. BRAGG'S DEPARTMENT-MORE YANproach, they were suffered to gain advantages whereby the troops were enthused and rendered confident, and then they were attacked and defeated in front, and when they were best prepared to defend. Their entire force was invited to the encounter, and the battle was made under the eyes of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army, with his reserves in shooting distance.— Such a fight so won is no significant victory. It is the death blow to resistance, for no army that the Mexicans can bring into the field will ever pretend to face

the fierce and desperate fire of the French soldiers. The campaign has commenced in earnest in Mexico, and the cry is onward to the capital. The delay at Puebla is such as to leave the road open to the legions of Napoleon, and the fate of Puebla will render resisno doubt, in view of recent events, as to the success of their entire lines. the French, and if we only knew what the policy of Napoleon was to be, we might just as well be forming our conduct to meet the requirements of the Imperial

BANISHMENT .- The Mobile Advertiser says that the enemy's lines is adding strong fighting material to the the officers and crew, are now in New Orleans. Confederate ranks. The young men arriving as refugees

# BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

PROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK. BICHMOND, May 30, 1863.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Examiner says: indications and intalligence from the enemy's camp favor the conclusion that Stafford is being evacuated, but the destination of the army is in doubt. The Examiner says editorially : It seems there is no doubt

that Hooker is making some important movement. A gentleman from Fredericksburg yesterday assures us he saw newards of 20,000 Yankees moving down in the direction of The army of Northern Virginia will be divided into three

Corps deArmes, commanded respectively by Longstreet, be to bring on a conflict between the conscript officers Ewell and A. P. Hill.

RICHMOND, VA., May 31, 1863. Northern dates of the 28th inst., have been received. The latest efficial news they contain from Vicksburg, is to o'clock on the morning of the 24th May. Vicksburg was

ber of troops [Confederate] in Vickeburg reached 25,000 or

A dispatch from Cincinnati dated the 27th says that the report of the capture of Halena, Arlansas, by the Confed-

A council was held at the White House on the 26th battle. The gage was gladly accepted, and now in in reference to offensive movements which the rebels of the case, Judge Pearson decided that as the suitor knightly style the champions prepared to do their de-Hooker, expresses the opinion that the rebels are bring-The fight lasted some two hours, and so Landsomely ing up all of their forces from Charleston and North Caroliolina Gazette," and its existence was fifteen years prior was it maintained on our side that the Yankers were na to make an argressive movement. In view, however of the publicity given, these threats seem designed to provide " craves" and took to their beels incontinently, leaving for the defence of Richmond and to deter Hooker from making another advance.

There was a rict at Harrisburg on last Monday night between the negroes and whites. The cause is thought to be in consequence of the delay of the payment of the soldiers. A dispatch from San Francisco, dated the 26th May, 88 ys that the French had not abandoned the siege of Puebla on the 30th of April.

in New York city. The negroes were taken down with the a substitute, exonerate his employer from the service nor do they constitute in his eyes a prove entire of

Fifteen of the nine months' Penusylvania regiments have returned to Harrisburg from the war. Gov. Curtis left for Washi gton on the 27th, to consult with the President relative to the protection of the State

against invation The principal harbors of Ne + England are being for tified. Gold closed in New York on the 27th, at 144.

STILL LATER FEDERAL REPORTS FROM VICKS-

BURG. PETERSBURG, May 31st, 1863.

Northern dates to the 29th have been received. The Chicago Times' special dispatch dated on the field, Vicksburg, Saturday, nine o'clock at night, says: no fighting to day. Troops resting from yesterday's assault. Our Steele, informing me of their vast success and asking me been sent towards Canton to ascertain the whereabouts of

I ATRE. - The Times' special correspondence, dated Mem. phis the 27th, says : Our forces were repulsed on Friday at Vicksburg. But another steamer from the vicinity of substitute. Than this, it seems to us, nothing can be cannot recede, for the Sombrero guano is B Vickshing on Monday, arrived to-day, which reports that more plain and manifest. And yet now the claim is set erty, and must be protected. This hauling do they ran out, leaving everything in good order—guns, Grant has captured every rebel redoubt. The fighting was forth that a State Judge may set at liberty a man who Yankee flag is an event of very recent occurrence. desperate the rebels rolled shells down steep hills which expleding among the Federals, created fearful bayon. The same despatch adds that fighting was going on furiously When the steamer laft.

fire was kept up two or three hours. At midnight they moved up to the town and expend on at the row to the server of the server die in the trenches before he would surrender. This and continued at intervals during the night to annoy Vicksburg. It begins to be talked in official circles that last. On Saturday the enemy's gunboats were firing On the 19th, I placed six morters in position, with sanguinary. The national [Federal] loss was very heavy. Law, which is the law Supreme over all the States of last. On Saturday the enemy's gunboats were firing but the 15 ft, 1 places six mercures in position, with shot, we presume at the city, and our water define the serving their fire until the Federals came within murderous.

Law, which is the law Supreme over an une states of the Confederacy. He is no more "a servant" of the serving their fire until the Federals came within murderous.

State of North Carolina than he is the "servant" of

CA:RO, May 28th, 1 63. cation with the West. We shall look for further news encoungements which were permanently and remarkably five thousand. The rebels used hard grenades when the Supreme Law over all the States, may, in its es-It is reported that one or two corps of Banks' army has there has been a sedulous effort by certain parties

reached V ashington. DESTRUCTION TO YANKEE COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29th, 1863. An prival from Perrambuco, on the 3d May, reports ly nullifying the Conscript law, in spite of all the warn-As soon as I got through with the destruction of the great destruction to Federal vessels by the Alabama and magazines and other works, I started Lieut. Walker up Florida, and mentions among those destroyed ships Indiana, the Yaz o River with sufficient force to destroy all the Louisa Hatch Nora, Charles, and Hill; barks Henrietta, turn with all dispatch, and only to proceed as far as Two of the ships were loaded with tea, and their car-

GEN LEE MOVING. In the meantime, General Grant has closely invested | The Herald's special Washington dispatch says that L e's

VALLANDIGHAM AT SHELBYVILLY. CHATTANOGGA, May 29th, 1863. Vallandigham is still at Sheibyville. Whilst an exile he | and the soldiers of the Confederate army?

is confident of kind treatment and consideration from the generous and hospitable people, he desires to avoid all ceptie 1 ef Port Hudson, which will follow Vicksburg, public appearance of demonstration, and to live in some as an alien enemy, that his residence in the Confederacy is friends that he is incapable, by any word or act here, or on his return to Ohio, inconsistent with the relations he sustains towards the South during his sojourn amongst us-

> Mrs. Vallandigham's insanity is a fabrication. She wrote her husband one week ago not to deviate from the high path of duty, honor and patriotism. Vallandigham, after his sentence, was kept in close conprevailed in the Northwest, and the country was ripe to throw off Lincoln's hated yoke.

YANKEE PRISONERS. GOLDSBORO', N. C., June 1, 1863. Thirteen abolition prisoners, captured by our scorts be-

while he had another for different purposes. Weeks be LATER FROM VICKSBURG-GRANT DEMANDS ITS SURRENDER-PEMBERTON REFUSES.

JACKSON, MISS., June 1st, 1863. Grant demanded the surrender of Vicksburg on last Thursday morning, within three days. Pemberton wrote in 15 minutes, that he would die in the trenches first. The Fed. away by a rude and jeering guard with orders not to eral troops are demoralized, and refused to renew the attack. On Saturday the gunboats were firing hot shot. The Federal loss is estimated at 25,000 to 30,000, including Generals Kerr, Burbridge, Bonan, and one other. Port Hudson is in ested.

KEE ACCOUNTS FROM VICKSBURG.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., June 1st, 1863. All quiet in front. The Nashville Dispatch, of 29th ult., contains the following from Vicksburg on Saturday, 23d ult. Grant drove the rebels back to their last entrenchments. The Federal loss was severe. Twenty thousand of the army heretofore occupying Jackson have reinforced Grant. On Saturday evening the enemy were throwing shells from the mortars, and had captured the batteries above and below Vecksburg. per alleviations of the miseries of war. It is not neces-On Sunday Grant telegraphed Lincoln that everything was sary to cite authorities to establish a point so obvious South; and no man has more strenuously satisfactory, the details of which were suppressed for fear

that they might be useful to the enemy. MUBFREESBORO', May 28th .- It is reported that the retance less active at the city of Mexico. There can be | bels, with a force of fifty-three thousand, have fallen back

REFUGEE REPORTS.

. ATLANTA, June 2, 1863. New Orleans refugees state it is firmly believed that Farragut, finding the Hartford in a sinking condition and too weak to return past Port Hudson, stopped ship and dedecree of banishment of loyal Southern men from the stroyed her near the mouth of Red River. Farragut, with

trom New Orleans are rapidly enrolling and rushing to arms. They have a stern account of oppression and stitutionalist learns that one of the paper mills at mies will bring us to that. We look for it almost any and even yarn may be spun from cotton just as mies will bring us to that. Tangipahon.

They returned to They returned to They returned to The News since Saturday's issue is quite meagre.

Towards Vicksburg all eyes are turned. Towards Unicksburg all eyes are turned. Pense is looked upon as unfavorable. We hope to the saturday's issue is quite meagre.

Towards Vicksburg all eyes are turned. Towards Unicksburg all eyes are turned. The long suspense is looked upon as unfavorable. We hope to the care occupied the moment they are left.

Towards Vicksburg all eyes are turned. The long suspense is looked upon as unfavorable. We hope to the care occupied the moment they are left.

Towards Vicksburg all eyes are turned. The long suspense is looked upon as unfavorable. We hope to the care occupied the moment they are left.

Towards Vicksburg all eyes are turned. Tow

From the Raleigh Register. We find the following order in the Raleigh Progress

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Baleigh, May 26th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER. MILITA OPPICERS ARE ORDERED not to arres

Adjutant General.

The inevitable effect of this order, if executed, will

and the militia of the State. Judge Pearson, by an

extraordinary decision, has laid the groundwork of this

reasons for the use of the expression. Albeit no lew-yer, we presume to think that Judge Pearson, in his recent decision in the case of a conscript who had furnished a substitute, has misapprehended the conscript then holding out. Grant was hopeful of success. The num law, and made an erroneous decision. The case decid ed was this: A man liable to the conscription which 30,000. The city was full of women and children, not only called for men between 18 and 35 years of age, procur ed a substitute who was over 35 years of age but under 40. When the conscription was extended to persons between 18 and 40 years of age, the man who procured the substitute over 35 and under 40 years of age was conscribed and sned out a writ of habeus corpus returnable before Judge Pearson. On the examination the condition of the conscript law, had made a bona fide ecn ract for his exemption, and was therefore exempted and entitled to his discharge from service. Now, the conscript law looked to the conscription, it emergencies required it, of all white men able to do military duty ( ertain specified exemptions (xcepted) between the ages of 18 and 45 years of age, promising evidences of a war between the and the conscription was to be made by rules and regu- and England on several occasiors, but they we lations prescribed by the Secretary of War. These soon swept away by the ingenious are rules and regulations, then, when prescribed, became a Hitherto, remarks the Richmond Whigh the part of the law, which is the supreme law of the land, outrages have all come from one side. True, the and irreversible by any State tribunal. This being the veracity, humanity, civilization and chris landty case, it follows that no man under 45 years of age, and United States have been scoffed at by British The encollegent under the Conscript Act was proceeding subject to conscription, could, by going into service as and speakers. But these are not insules to when the conscription was so extended as to embrace But a genuine casus belli has at last occurred. It men of his, the substitute's age, because, if such was land of Sombrero, an enormous guano dunch the case, the Government would lose the service of a the Caribbean Sea, has for years past be n w man to whose services it was entitled. Suppose five Yankee shipowners and searchers for the gr hundred men liable to the conscription of those between manure. The United States flag has been 18 and 35 years had hired each a substitute over 35 immense piles of filth and under it the labor years of age and under 45, and the conscription had love has been piled industriously and profiles been extended to those between 18 and 40, (as was 1856, without let or hindrence from her Maj done) or to those between 18 and 45 years of age, (as ernment. All of a sudden Capt. Tatham, may be done) is it not manifest that the military ser- ship Pt aton, on the pretext that the island ha vices of five numbered men would be lost to the country, veyed in 1810, and again in 1850, by Bri and thus the very end and aim of the law be to that ex and thinking, to use Mr. Layard's language tent set at naught? And if five hundred could be thus ment, "by allowing the United States fla exempted the same principle carried out would exempt hoisted while he was there, it might be any number-no matter how many hundred or how he thereby acknowledged the sovereignty many thousand. No man over 18 years of age and un- States," he landed on the island, and poder 45, can make a contract to act as a substitute for | ted that it (the U. S. flag) should be hand the war for another, for the plain reason that he is lia- or refusal, caused it to be pulled down ble as a principal and cannot act as deputy for another. If it is true that the most cowardly con-We have seen many advertisements for substitutes, and his own dung hill, we may safely concluas far as our memory serves us they generally have spe- will be a collision over this ruffling Johnston's forces. The loss yesterday was about one cified that the person offering as a substitute must be Doodledom. The flag—the old rag over 45 years of age. Why this condition? Surely, rallying cry for raising so many because, if under 45 and over 18 years of age, he would Southern soil has been outraged, at himself be liable as a conscript and could not act as a must be a fight or another backout. employed a substitute who was himself liable to con- Mr. Layard says no correspondence has par scription; in other words, employed a man who could subject. It is an unmistakeable and in neither legally, morally, or in point of common sense, casus belli, and if the Yankees don't resent it, pecome a substitute for any man liable to conscription!!! will lose their guano—that's all, and guano, y And the Secretary of War is spoken of as "but one is worth more than honor. lina," who must be taught that his authority cannot retary of War is simply the executor of the Conscript

sential features, be nullified. From the beginning about tea o'clock, the fog cleared, and the in this State to foment difficulties with the Confederate Government. Last winter the dominant party in the Legislature came within a hair's breath of flagrantings of the results which such a course would preduce. From the beginning efforts have been made to render the Conscription hateful in the eyes of the people, and now we have an "order" stating substantially that State Judges may nullify it. That such an " order' should have emanated from Gov. Vance, must strike with surprise every fair minded man who heard or read his inaugural address. In that address, he declared that the Conscript Law had saved the country, and that without it our armies would have been disbanded in the very crisis of the war, and our cause have been irretrievably lost. Who, then, could have expected an "order" from him, the effect of which, if executed, will either nullify the Supreme Law of the land, or bring on a hostile collision between the militia of Carolina,

From the Richmond Sentinel. The enemy, by simultaneous manifestations at vari- tons of coal left. We could see twelve blockard retired place as a retired gentleman. He is fully sensible, ous and distant points, evidence that a regular system ing off the port. It was then agreed we would of savage outrage has been determined upon against the ship and blow her up, so steaming into a solely by the generous consent of the Government and peo. our citizens who may be embraced within their militabay we dropped anchor, got the boats of ple. Until he can return to his home safely, he is confident ry lines. The order has gone out from Washington, thing ready for a start. Such a scene and it is being executed at Newbern, at New Orlean, at scribe it, but hope some day to relate it to Murfreesborough and Nashville, in Northwest Virgin- were only eight miles from the fleet. It was ia, and to some extent in various other places; with in- ed up to Wilmington 'The Cornubia is in dang timations that soon it shall be universal and unsparing. the excitement became very great all through By virtue of this order, non-combatant inhabitants- They then sent some heavy guns and surf boat the aged, the helpless, the delicate women and the inno- us in, as a heavy surf runs along that coast

done without even an attempt to prove that the persons afternoon we did risk it and steamed slow thus expelled have committed any breach of military coast. When within five miles of the ba rules. It is done against persons who could not, if they kees saw us. The whole fleet slipped their would, have committed an offence. This sentence of banishment is enforced in the most shall never forget it. They opened fire harbarous manner. Ladies are ordered to leave their crossed the bar; then the fort opened fire homes at a few hour's notice They are compelled to kept them off until we were safely in. They are compelled to kept them off until we were safely in. step was majured and guarded against disaster. The low Kinston, on aturday last, were brought to this place leave their means of support behind them. They are on the beach to welcome us, and greeted allowed to take of their wardrobe stores, sixty pounds and hearty cheers as we steamed slowly weight; and of money a hundred dollars. Nothing mington, where we met with a very warm more! Dragged away from their quiet homes, and the assure you, and had a glorious night's rest. comforts which a lifetime of industrious housewifery has trouble whatever in coming out again.

gathered about them, and forced to leave all to be siz

return on pain of death. This sentence of spoliation and banishment, executed without either proof or allegation of guilt against Pemberton's operations in Mississippi. The persons many of whom are incapable of guilt, comes entitled to a candid and intelligent criticism from a Government that claims to be the rightful ruler, thing more is asked by his friends. When the and, therefore, the natural and sworn protector of those known, it will be conceded that his recent be whom it so barbarously outrages. It thus abdicates Big Black was a most skillful and gallant whateve. authority it might have supposed itself to was nothing more than a sortie by a band of

protection, and waging war upon them. Not only does the United States Government wholly forces to their entrenchments. Gen. Pemberto dishonor any and all pretence of claim to rightful authority here, by the course we have referred to, but it ble under the circumstances. Gen. Pemberton i places itself out of the pale of civilized war. Its prac- tive of Pennsylvania, but is identified with Virginia tices are utterly forbidden by those conventionalities the strongest ties of interest, family associa which all human nations have agreed to observe as pro- long residence.

and now universally admitted. What are we to do with these homeless, plundered has not had an opportunity of signalizing exiles? Receive them kindly of course. The citizens gallantry and ability which he is known to of the Confederacy must fling wide their doors and di- remarkable degree. President Davis did no vide their cheer with them. Every purse and every him without an appreciation of his extraordina heart must be open to them. We must receive them ifications for eminent command. The writer warmly and generously, as the citizens of Mobile re- to know that he possesses the entire confidence

ceived the expelled citizens of New Orleans. But what should our Government do in response to this demoniscal outrage of our enemies? A hundred, suspend their strictures on Gen. Pemberton who have kept themselves out of harm's way ever since are informed of the particulars wherein he the war began-who never saw an armed Yankee, and censure. never smelt his powder—will cry out precipitately,
"raise the black flag!" Perhaps, it will come to that.
Perhaps, other issues already fixed upon as by our ene-

It is as a belligerent that we now of a belligerent. He is employing methods only among savages. We should not appeal to the Camanches or the Sioux against him though even they would doubtless be ashamed of him But we may and should call upon England and France to say whether they consider such atrocities allowable We should demand of them whether their character MILITIA OFFICERS ARE ORDERED not to arrest any man as a conscript or deserter, who may have been discharged under writ of habeas corpus, tried before any Judge of the Supreme or superior Courts of this State.

They are further ordered to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person, not authorised by the legal order or process of a Court or Judge having jurisdiction of such cases. By order of Governor Vance:

DANL. G. FOWLE,

Additumt Connerd. they hold us guil less, and so record it on the pages e ter to the foe," as raise it we must and will. We should also by open proclamation give war to Lincoln, and those who do his bidding in these

barous measures, that we hold them as having about us from all the rules and obligations of war. For conflict. We say "extraordinary," and will give the retaliatory treatment as in our discretion we may a mine to inflict, there will be needed and given neith further explanation nor warning; and we will necessary measures in our own discretion and own pleasure, take care that they shall not go barbarities, what they confess they cannot see courage and prowess. We understand the miserable cowardly ideas of the foe is acting. Indeed, he is shameless enough

confess them. His superior numbers, his superior con ments, his ships, his toreign soldiers, his no which he has successively trusted, and been succ. disappointed, are now replaced in his calculation the attempt to starve our women and children! shall smite such uncommon villains, or make us le struments to do so. In vain they will practisbarbarities as the plunder and exile of these believes ones. Such deeds cannot prosper or go nnavene

Credulous Confederates imagined they

Running the Blockade AN EXCITING CHASE The following is an extract from a

from one of the crew of the Confederate nnhia a little steamer which has success'ull blockade of Wilmington six times: "BERMUDA, March 1 "I will now give a few particulars about escape last trip. We made a fine run across free but were just too late for the tide, so we sten sea again, and lay to in a fog, so as to give t

little rest. On the 1st of March, (a Sunday n thundering big Yankee bearing down upon us. managed to get properly under way, when her gan to fall rather close to us. Away we went after us, at full speed, keeping her ground wen ral hours, although each time she fired we had on her, and not one shot or shell hit us. w enteen to eighteen knots per hour. A fine was blowing, and as it freshened she 'era ked o canvas, and, being to windward of us, we co double her, and she began to gain on us, until to throw cargo overboard to lighten the ship () dred and fifty barrels of gunpowder went, (1) to see it, for one offthe Yankee's shells might h ed into it and blown us all up.) and then we w again, and by dark had gained fitteen miles it was then we 'gave her the slip, and ran back

mington. "She chased us from ten o'clock till seven away from the bar. It was a splendid shat flying throught the water with the Yank the shells cracking and fizzing through the w. did not get back to the place we started from o'clock on Monday morning, all pretty w up, and just too late for the tide, and with only cent children, down to the prattling babe, are expelled commander of the fort sent word he would a from their homes, and thrust among strangers. It is if we liked to risk it and run in. At four came in after us. What excitement ever

ed and pillaged by the armed robbers and thieves who From the Richmond Eng obey orders from Washington, they are conducted far Liut. General John C. Pemberton I observe with regret some disposition on the the press to pronounce a precipitate judgment possess, by declaring even babes and invalids out of its son in Vicksburg of which the result was a se to the enemy, and the safe return of the Confe complished all be contemplated, and all that was

> No man more promptly tendered his serself in support of our cause. It is not

erals Lee and Johnston. It is but right that the unprofessional public suspend their strictures on Gen. Pemberton u

SPINNING WITHOUT CARDS.—Perbaps it is not a all to whom it might be of service, that ver

low to make Syrup from Chinese Sugar Cane, W Toney, Esq., of Eufaula, Alabama, communicates following interesting and instructive article to the ern Cultivator. By the by, every farmer should that journal and study well its contents. It will d to contain thousands of dollars worth of valnformation for one dollar a year. Address D. ond, Augusta, Georgia.

t read the following : which must be had, to wit : a mill, boilers, enemy admit a loss of from fifteen to twenty thousand. eag dipper of wood of five gallon capacity, with a andle, a common dipper, and perferated ladles or

the foundries make them to order.

wo or three for fifty seres, and five or six for one from that city to Gainsville.

her, nearly filling it, and start a gentle fire for about thir v minutes, until clarified. army. I cted by administering some alkali in

it's hold of by the attraction of i's valor and heroism of our unequalled soldiers. the surface as scum. These con will soon give you a clear juice, capair, thick acilless syrup. This use d in 1857 by experimenting, and ex-

It will neutralize the acids, ragency. The lime will readi tralize the phosphoric and sulphu s, the sulphate of lime. ess you wish to eat plaster of Paris,

d in these views, against the use of lime syrup, by Dr. Robert Battery, one agricultural chemists in Georgia.
- Lime answers no useful purpose cerned, save to neutralize the free taste, detruc s from the grateful I regret that Dr. Battey did not e reason why lime does not clarigested the specific gravity, as a

original quantity, will hang in flakes on wrong government and the wrong army. per as you pour it out and suspend it

wa when the syrup, being reduced to at- original juice, throws up jets some his latter is the water escaping as to boil until these jets cease, then wrup into tubs, and when cool barrel

THE BARRE - Put up your syrup in cypress bar cah, barals will not hold syrup. Several syrup, but the oxygen of the atmoscertainly, as it has done, acidify it, as it thus

clusion, the Chinese sugar millet is an indusgreat n'ility to the South in these our and wer. Its fodder is equal up rearly equal to that of sugar house moding as many gallons of syrup per acre as the

charge on the enemy's works, and his badge will, be delivered to his family.

Erickat Keith, who was severely wounded, is a rave.or this city, and by profession a printer. At the er soldiers never shouldered arms.

we been in all the buttles in Virginia since that msburg, have suffered severely and have refleeted great credit on their State and city. All honce the gallant dead and the noble handfull left. - Ral-

TOTAL DIFFERENCE.—Southern people are apt to the idea that the Northern Government is up because some of the people and press on are engaged in denouncing and abusthorities denounced as "tyrants" by certain newspa- instinct of humanity. They regard the expulsion of

Late from Vicksburg. The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, May 30, says: We are indebted to Major Matthews for the follow-

ng private dispatch from Meridian : Meridian, May 27 .- News has been received from Vicksburg up to Sunday evening. Fighting has taken place every day. On Saturday a tremendous assault was made by concentrating most of the enemy's cannot upon one point. Our breastworks were broken, and MANUFACTURE OF SORGHO OR CONFEDERATE the enemy entered in considerable numbers. They were -My directions are for farmers and planters terribly repulsed, almost all being killed or taken priswe not, cannot, and would not, get the elaborate oners. We captured their banners on our works. Our tus of a sugarhouse; but there are essential fix- loss thus far is between two and three bundred. The

The Selma (Ala.) Seporter of the 26th ult., says: We learn from Col. Wm. H. Dandridge, of Gainesville, that a dispatch was received in that place from Min \_ (let one mill for fitty acres, and two for Gen. Pemberton to Mrs. Pemberton, dated Vicksburg, d acres or more; the siz:, 18 inches in diame- Saturday evening, May 23, in which he says :-- "We 24 long, for the cylinders. They should be cast | have repulsed the enemy the sixth time, with great slau hter. Lthick the worst is over, and Vicksburg is BOLLERS.—They should be proportioned in size now safe." This dispatch was brought to Jackson by plar to the size of the crop; say one for twenty a Licuterant of Gen. P.'s staff, and sent by telegraph

d acres, more or less. As many as five or six The Mobile Advertiser and Regis er, of the 28th put in one battery, and operated by one furnace, ult., says:
g under all. the capacity of the boilers can be Gen. Grant baying made seven as saults upon Gen. astening a wooden rim eight or Pemberton's entrenched lines at Vicksburg, and having around their tops. The brick work of been bloodily repulsed in each has gone to "digging." es and not reach higher on the inside than This means regular siege operations and an attempt to

as of the Voilers, otherwise the syrup will be burnt starve a garrison that he cannot whip. Meanwhile be ed that they should perform militia duty. leaves his dead Yankees unburied under our works, without any proffer under flag of truce to give them the the seed becoming of a purplish black, and decent interment which they are entitled to, at least, at creaked with red on a vellowish ground. It his hands. Grant evidently thinks that the dead carnow and recoilect that the canes, it left stand-cases of the poor wretches he has sent to slaughter will land where they grow, with all their leaves be more serviceable to the "best Government the world then, will keep good until the crop is man- ever saw," on the top of the ground, than under it. The you will barely cut off all the ripe seed .- steuch arising from those festering bodies will annoy lodder the canes will dry up, it being the the Confederates, and that is reason enough for a Yankee Government to cutweigh all the considerations of Ree Government to cutwerin an the considerations of CHERING OF THE CANES.—Pull the fodder of cern folder, each day as you grind your case, and salls chose to the ground with sharp boss, and some months, and half provisioned for doubt the number of the constant of the co Jackson, May 25.—The enemy having moved from Jackson, May 25.—The enemy having moved from Jackson, directly to the Big Black, and after the disastration of the field if a large one, dry the large advantages in his proposed sience. It enables him Jackson, directly to the Big Black, and after the disastration of the wind description of their wind description of their wind description of their wind description of the wind description of at the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of runting the bitteries threw his columns across the river and commenced ex
confederate States, Dupasseur & Co. could not obtain a condition on the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of running the bitteries of the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of running the bitteries of the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of running the bitteries of the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of running the bitteries of the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of running the bitteries of the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of running the bitteries of the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of running the bitteries of the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of running the bitteries of the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of running the bitteries of the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of running the bitteries of the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of running the bitteries of the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of running the bitteries of the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of running the bitteries of the same land, and containing supplies, and avoids the danger of running the bitteries of the same land, and containing supplies are supplied to the same land, and containing supplies are supplied to the same land, and containing supplies are supplied to the same land, and containing supplies are supplied to the same land, and containing supplies are supplied to the same land, and containing supplies are supplied to the same land, and containing supplies are supplied to the same land, and containing supplies are supplied to the same land, and containing supplies are supplied to the same land, and containing supplies are supplied to the same land, and containing supplies are supplied to the same land, and containing supplies are supplied to the same land, and containing supplies are supplied to the same land, and containing supplies are supplied to the

for making whiskey, and will com- shor. Meantime the interest of the situation depends, ed up the Yazoo to the enemy, who immediately availand the eyes and energies of both billigerents will, in ed himself of the advantage, and entering the river assed out by the mill should run through all probability, be turned and concentrated upon this cended it to Yazoo City and took pessession, cur forces law not within the competence of the tribunal which grantthe receiving tubs to clear it of all point. It is not unlikely that the great battle of the destroying the navy yard and the two embryo gunboats ed the order for seizure. war—perhaps, the decisive battle—will be fought in curse of construction there, and which would have within cannon hearing of the Hill City. From the death-like quietude on Rosecrans' lines, it is premised bles Grant to supply his army without the necessity of put the juice to simmering—not boiling— that Grant has been 'reinforced from the Teneessee using his wagou read from Milliken's Bend to Car. Erlanger & Co.'s operations, they had a right to der

before them, and they will send them. We shall want Yazoo and safely land whatever is needed. Vi ksburg purpose is the super carbonate | them, and they are gone and going. We should not be being nearly or completely invested, you will see that it beaping teaspoonful in a pint of wa- much surprised to find both Rosencrans and Bragg is with much difficulty that any information can be obur it into the boiler of simmering transferring their long expected fight in Tennessee to twined from that point d a violent effervescence takes place, the soil of the Mississ ppi Valley, and then may begin the following address to the soil of the Mississ ppi Valley, and then may begin the prophetic battle of Amageddon.

On the 12th Gen. Pemberton issued the following address to his army:

the surface of the juice. Skim | Gen. Johnston is quietly massing a powerful army in repeat the process every few minutes, for Grant's rear. Information just received leads us to more or less; but stop it as soon believe that his numbers are already greater than we bave supposed. In a short time one hundred thousand Confederates will be ready to dispute the sovereignty a bund in the Chinese sugar cane juice; of the lower Mississippi, and, if victorious, re-establish arb. of soda is the purest and best alkali the freedom of Louisiana. The tate of empires hangs as soldium, the base of the peroxyd, is upon the struggle being inaugurated on the banks of interior of Mississippi has been marked by the devastathe Mississippi. We repose in full confidence in the tion of one of the fairest portions of the State! He seeks a great deal of green feculous matter, genius and patriotism of our General, and the godlike to break communication between the members of the

SOUTHERN SILK .- We recollect the silk excitement Yankeeiz ng speculation, was turned into the morus of plunder and oppression! You fight for your councilismed its superiority over all beauth discould under the stunding of plunder and oppression! You fight for your councilismed its superiority over all beauth discould under the stunding of plunder and oppression! You fight for your councilismed its superiority over all which it originated. We had believed that the silk truth and sacredness of this cause, has cast his lot with to Commonwealth that we were mistaken.

Warren County, Ga. It is smooth, strong and glossy. that Mrs. Gibson in 1831 procured about 10 000 eggs, 120 yards each. This she put into skeins to the number of 500. This year she has about 30,000 worms, and if they do as well as they did last year, she will have ranks, and the God of battles will certainly crown our 1500 skeins of silk. She has disposed of all she made except a few skeins: She has sufficiently amount of mulberry trees to feed 260 000 worms. We take peculiar pleasure in noticing this successful experiment in silk culture, and trust that it may be an incentive to others to engage in the same laudable work.

THE TWO ADDRESSES-A CONTRAST .- The N. Y World thus comments on the addresses of Lee and chad, have ready strong lye from Hooker to their respective armies, after the late bat-This alkaline solution is the next | ties, which, strangely enough, appeared in the papers | Stevenson on the same day :

both neutralized of its free acids

By a most unhappy coincidence the congratulatory orders of Generals Hooker and Lee appeared together if rvescence and the transparency in yesterday's newspapers. The publication of these two documents simultaneously will do the north almost intruments, which cannot now be as much discredit and the south as much credit in Euboil enough. It is safer to err by rope as the result of the battles on the Rappahannock. than not enough. As a general It is the fate of many a brave and capable nation and 20 by eye sight, and as but a few in army to be defeated, but to be untruthful, boastful, and army to be deleated, but to be differential, soasied, and a loyal rules which should be oband a loyal hopefulness in adversity, will turn against us every civilized nation on earth. No honest and fairminded man can have read these two orders yesterday neity of juice, for it is true that five without grief and pain and shame. I can no longer be will average one gallon of syrup. denied-it is patent to the whole world-that the supeantil the syrup, being reduced to about rior men, morally and mentally, are at the head of the

Vicksburg\_Yankee Lies. The Yatkee dispatches, noticed a few days ago, had lieve them to be correct. the Yankee flags on our works, and Vicksburg was to fall the next day. The Yankee papers the next day got the worst of it, and that they fell back over the Big had dispatches headed "Vicksburg is Ours-Victory, Black in bad order, and that our losses were very se Victory, Victory!!!" At this very hour 10,000 of rious. Pemberton has abandoned all of his outer work their dead were biting the dust in front of our works, and massed his army within the defences proper of and though they have been rotting and stinking there Vicksburg. ever since, these mendacious sheets are silent as to their News has been received up to Wednesday night defeat, and creep out of their disgraceful falsehoods by declaring their wires are down. They will, we believe, had made three separate and distinct assaults upon the stay down a long time before they will convey the truth- works and had been severely punished. That night

Hills." - Augusta Constitutionalist.

on Cole's and Folly Island seem to be getting a little rations for one hundred and eighty days. more active and bolder within the past lew days. Early | I learn that the garrison is sufficiently strong to the direction of Legare's place on James' Island, and soon to be able to announce to you that the grand Yan also in the direction of Battery Island. It was rumor- kee demonstration to open the Mississippi has proved a ed that a party of the enemy had advanced and cut off great failure. Pemberton is denounced by the people some few of our pickets. The report was without generally, but until I know more I shall not join in the foundation. Some few Yankee pickets, we learn, have the balge of the brave has been altered to be the brave has been altered t Char. Courier, 1st inst.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.—Just as we go to press, we are informed that the Indian named John E. Kaik, so long known in this county, was on Sunday evening last coment of hostilities be laid aside the "com- forcibly seized and fastened before a hot fire prepared for the "shooting stick," though he has for the purpose, and was left there without clothing. until he was literally baked and burnt brown. The perpetrators of the deed are known, but have not yet been arrested. Their leader is said to be a well known desperate character in the upper part of this county, by the name of A. P. Tite. He is a man of notorious covetousness, but theft or plunder does not seem to have been the object for this inhuman act, as nothing was missing from the premises except a little corn meal .-We will have full particulars in our next issue.

Rome Courier, 26th inst.

Proscription in Nashville. The conduct of Rosecranz in Tennessee has passed a bounds of tolerance. Not a number of that most infaentertain the idea that the Southern Govern- mous of newspapers, the "Nashville Union," comes to all will go well. nt was being sundered and demolished because South- us, which does not contain a list of persons "sent across presses denounce and abuse the Davis administra- the lines." These lists often contain the names of poor Some people here in the South are just as flip- women, and even children. Age, nor sex, nor condition ir abuse of the Confederate administration are considered by the wretches who have charge of this North is in abuse of the Yankee ad- wholesale transportation business, and the announce-It is no uncommon thing to see our au- ment is made in tone of complacency revolting to every

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA. djutant General's Office, Militia, May 25, 1863. COLONEL-Your communication making inquiry as the liability of " toreigners and persons who have placed substitutes in the Confederate army," to do militia duty, has been received.

By the 70th chapter, sec. 1, Revised Code, no one is subject to militia duty unless he is a "citizen" of the State or of the "United States" -but at the session of the General Assembly held in 1860-'61, the law was so amended as to embrace "all free white males and apprentices" between certain ages "who reside in the State." &c.

It is clear that Foreigners would not be embraced under the term "Citizen," but it is equally clear that they are "residents," and are embraced under the act of 1860-'61. They are therefore liable. As to those who have placed substitutes in the Confederate army, I am not aware of any law by which they are exempt from militia duty. The late Legislature passed an "Act to amend an Act entitled Militia." Ir section 3d the Legislature enumerates the classes of persons which it was their intention to exempt. Those furnishing substitutes are not enumerated.

We must therefore take it that the Legislature intend-I will state further that Justices of the Peace and persons owning twenty negroes are not exempt from Militia duty. Men detailed by the Confederate Government are exempt, because they are still regarded as

vice at any time. Very Respectfully, D. G. FOWLE, Adi't Gen'l. To Col. NATHAN IVY, 38th Reg. N. C. M.

om the Special Reporter of the Mobile "Register." The Situation in Mississippl.

Jackson, May 25 .- The enemy having moved from thage, or of the gunboats running the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries, as the transports can go up the Vicksburg batteries, as the transports can go up the Vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the discount of the Vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the discount of the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the discount of the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the discount of the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the discount of the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the discount of the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the discount of the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the vicksburg batteries as the transports can go up the vicksburg batteries as the The Yankees will need great numbers for the work Vicksburg batteries, as the transports can go up the

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.

Vicksburg, May 12, 1863. Soldiers of the Army in and around Vick-burg a landing in this Department, and his march into the Confederacy and to control the navigation of the Mississippi river! The issue involves everything endearof twenty odd years ago, which under the stimulus of ed to a free people! The enemy fights for the privilege brought discredit upon the really laudable enterprise in men! Your Commanding General, believing in the cultture in the South was completely broken up, but we you, and stands ready to peril his life and all he holds are happy to learn by the following notice in the Atlan- dear for the triumph of the right! God, who rules in the affairs of men and nations, loves justice and bates We have received two skeins of beautiful sewing silk wickedness. He will not allow a cause so just to be manufactured by Mrs. Thomas Gibson, near Mayfield, trampled in the dust. In the day of conflict, let each man, appealing to Him for strength, strike home for and sufficiently fine for all practical uses. We learn victory, and our triumph is at once assured. A grate ful country will bail us as deliverers, and cherish the and put up about forty cuts on a common reel of about memory of those who may fall as martyrs in her defence. Soldiers! be vigilant, brave and active; let there be no cowards, nor laggards, nor stragglers from the

> Lieut. Gen. Comd'g. I will give you a diagram of the battle field of Saturday, as well as I can on paper, for publication, and not calling into requisition the services of an engineer

or engraver CONFEDERATE LINES. Pemberton. Baker's Creek \* \* \*

You will thus perceive that while Pemberton had out one line of battle, the enemy had three, either one of which was as numerous as Pemberton's whole force Stevenson was driven back, and Bowen's forces went his support while Loring held his own. At the close of the battle, the ford of the creek being in the enemy's possession, Loring was cut off. He moved off the field without engaging but very few of his command, and marched on Crystal Springs, thence across Pearl river, and up it to Jackson. These particulars and diagram I have obtained from an officer on the field, and be

Of the affair of Sunday I only know that our force

ful announcement of the fall of the chivalric "City of Captain Stevens ran out six or seven bundred mules, and brought them here, which is a splendid reinforcement for Johnston, and help the storehouse of Pember-FROM THE COAST.—The enemy's scouts and pickets ton. Vicksburg has full rations for ninety days, or half

Sunday morning rapid and heavy firing was heard in sist the enemy. If so, the worst is over, and I hope heaped upon the heads of our generals, without cause, and to Sergeant Urns Pool of the Oak the sight of our min. The firing heard in the city Sunday morning and in the afternoon was doubtless from the Yankee gunboats in Little Folly river practicing. my than to engage in, and succeed in demoral zing an army by destroying the confidence of the people in the commanding general. Pemberton is no favorite of mine, but I say this much on general principles. To all who are so lavish in their abuse of officers, let me their excellence and what a great loss their country has sustained by remaining so long in utter ignorance of their distinguised merits and consummate soldierly qualities. Pemberton may have shown a want of capacity. I do not know whether he did or not, as I was not on the field, and have not yet received my commission as a General. I have heard that Johnston had put him under arrest, but I cannot trace it to a reliable source. I think it a rumor out of the whole

From the measured booming of heavy guns in the di rection of Vicksburg, it is evident that the enemy is shelling the city. I am in good hopes, although affairs look serious. If Vicksburg does not fall in a few days

I have other news, but for good reasons I will not send it forward. Troops are continually arriving, and we will soon have a fine army here. Jackson is being CLINT. fortified.

Trading with the Enemy.

INTERESTING DECISION.—The following opinion of the Adjutant General of North Carolina, deciding that Foreigners and all persons who have put substitutes in the Army are still liable to perform Militia duty, will the army at the appointment of Gen. Ewell to the command interesting:

[August 1] The following letter from a member of Hay's Louise and brigade, gives some idea of the attisfaction in the army at the appointment of Gen. Ewell to the command of Gen. Jackson's old coeps: CAMP NEAR HAMILTON'S CROSSING.

May 29th, 1863. For some time past considerable interest was manifested throughout the corps as to who would succeed the late and lamented General Jackson in command the same. There were of course, many surmises and much speculation on the subject. Early's division, firmly attached to their former commander, knowing and appreciating his valor and soldier-like qualities, esponsed the cause of their favorite chieftain. General R. S. Ewell, and, encouraged by the fact that General Jackson, the sagacious and valiant leader, had in his last moments designated him as a proper successor, felt sanguine as to the result. Nor were they doomed to disappointment. On yesterday reliable information reached camp of his promotion to-day he arrived, and, as might have been suppored was received most warmly and cordially. Lieut. Gen. Hill, Gen. Early, and the many officers of the army to whom he has, during his military career endeared himself were present to greet the hero once more returned to the service of his country. Gen. Hays' Louisiana brig-ade was present in martial review to receive him, and claimed the honor of escorting their former and favorite commander to his temporary abode. Amidst deafening cheers and the rolling sounds of martial music be was once more ushered into active service. May an East. all-wise Providence shield him, and give victory to the cause of which he is so glorious a champion.

soldiers, and are liable to be ordered into active ser-ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN THE PROCEEDS OF THE REBEL LOAN IN Paris.—The Paris "Galignani" says:
An application was made to the President of the Civil Tribunal by M. M. Erlanger & Co., bankers, under the following circumstances: in the beginning of 1863 the appli can't had undertaken the negotiation of a loan for the Confederate states, but their operations were suddenly paraly zed by a notice of reizure of its proceeds served on them it the instance of M. M. Dupasser & Co., shipowners of vre, who alleged that they had a claim on the Confed now applied for an order to annul the seizure, on the ground that it interfered with their rights as negotiators of the loan, and that the question involved points of international

> The application was opposed by Dupasseur & Co., whose counsel argued that the Confederate Government was the only party entitled to demand annulment of the seizure, but the President decided that as the seizure had impeded

Seventh Regiment North Carolina Troops, PROMOTIONS .- Maj. W. Lee Davidson has been promoted to the Lieutenant Colouelcy of this gallant old regiment, vice Juneus L. Hill, deceased, and Capt. J. McLeod Turner to be Major, vice Davidson promoted It gives us pleasure to note the promotion of the officers and privates of this fine old regiment. It surely has "done the State some service," and we trust to see its Colonel, Ed. Graham Haywood, yet in command of The hour of trial has come! The enemy who has so a brigade. Our State has earned something in this long threatened Vicksburg in front, has at last effected war, and our faith is strong in President Davis, and we cannot believe he will over-look us in the honors we

ple of the man we have in the field. We cannot recent its acts, but we know its marifices. Of the 45 com-missioned officers of its organization, 13 only were left to enter the battle of Chancellorsville. Of that num-ber 5 were killed and 6 wounded! The remaining two have gone through all the battles untouched!— Col. Haywood has been through all the battles, and was truck four times—the last time severely.

ANECDOTE OF JACKSON.—In the General Asset of the Presbyterian Church, lately held in Columbi one of the members, Col. Preston, of Virginia, in speaking on the death of Jackson, related the following: Will the Assembly rardon me, Mr. Moderator, for narrating an anecdote which is characteristic of bim. At the battle of Manageas the victory was decided in our favor by the co-operation of the armies of Johnston and Beauregard. Johnston's army leaving their camps, leaving their foe in front of them, saddenly crossed the mountains, and by his forced marches, camps, leaving their foe in front of them, saddenly crossed the mountains, and by his forced marches, first gained for Jackson's troops the name of foot cavalry. Jackson, that night, ordered out his usual picktal pick, and the officer of the guard came to him and told him that the soldiers were all esleep completely exhausted—and saked whether he should arouse them. "No," replied the General, "let our men sleep, I wille, Cold Harbor, and Malvern Hill, he was seen in each charge, ever ready to strike a blow for his country, and mountain, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg, where he ing host, he the only sentinel, until the day broke in the East.

The was a member of Co. F, 20th Regiment N. C. Troops. We seldom meet with a braver, or more chivalrous heart, than this young man possessed. He was a private in the ranks for several months. Then he was elected 2nd Lieut. He had borne himself in numerous battless, with unexampled bravery and himself in numerous battless, with unexampled bravery and heroism. In the bloody fights near Richmond, Mechanics-ville, Cold Harbor, and Malvern Hill, he was seen in each charge, ever ready to strike a blow for his country, ard share the fate of his comrades. He was in the fights at South Mountain, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg, where he was endowed with his usual zeal and courage. His bright spirit and unquenchable confidence rendered him a peculiar favorite with his fellow soldiers. He scorned the least semblance of cowardice, and the slightest departure from

Not a word of news by telegraph yesterday. The wires are down South.

THE NOTES AND ACCOUNTS

previous to the war, may be paid in Confederate money. Bank bills or Coin. He will be happy to receive either at par. We trust our friends will embrace the opportunity.

May 30th, 1863

197-6t—36-1t\*

WILMINGTON MARKET, JUNE 3, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in demand, and sell to butchers at 40 to 55 cents per lb. on the hoof for grass fatted.

BACON—Is wanted, and very little on market. We quote small sales from carts at 90 cents to \$1 for hog round, and \$1 to \$1 05 per lb. for hams, as in quality. EUTTEE-\$1 75 to \$2 25 per lb. CORN—\$4 to \$4 50 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Bells at \$4 50 to \$5 per bushel, in lots

COPPERAS-Rotails at \$2 50 to \$3 per lb. FGG3—\$1 to \$1 05 per dozen.
FLOUR—Small sales during the week at \$38 to \$40 per bbl.

or superfine. FODDER-\$3 to \$10 per 100 lb.

LARD-\$1 to \$1 05 per lb.
LEATHER-Sells at \$4 to \$4 50 for sole, and \$5 to \$5 MOLASSES-New Orleans, \$8 to \$10 per gallon by the

DI. POULTRY—Live fowls sell from carts at \$2 to \$2 25 each. 300 PEAS-\$5 to \$6 per bushel. POTATOES-Sweet \$5 50 to \$6 per bushel.

POTATORS—Sweet \$5 50 to \$6 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 20 cents per lb. by the cask.

SALT—Sales during the week of Sound made, at \$12 to
\$13 per bushel, as in quality.

SUGAR—Scarcely any on market, and prices are advancing. We duote at \$1 40 to \$1 50 per lb. by the bbl.

SHERTING—Fayetteville factory \$1 50 to \$1 75 per yard by the bale.
TALLOW-\$1 25 per lb.

YARN-\$12 to \$15 per bunch.

V Carclina, do hereby declare the following prices to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property impressed for the use of the Government for the next sixty days, subject to alteration should circumstances

while occur to make it advisable.

We divide the State into four districts, as, under present circumstancess, we find material differences exist

DISTRICT NO. 1, is to consist of all the counties East of Warren, Franklin, Johnston, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus, treclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

```
15:00 per barrel of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to the bushel
                                                         bushel of 48 lbs. to the bushel.
                                                      " bushel of 60 lbs., for choice white-
                                              5 50 " 100 lbs.
5 00 " 100 lbs.
Ohta, baled,
        unbaled
                                                      " bushel of 32 lbs.
bushel, measured.
100 lbs. unbaled.
       cleaned,
Hay and Fodder,
                                                        100 lbs. baled.
Rice, cleaned,
                                                        bushel of 50 lbs., dry
                                                          lb. fair quality.
 Sugar.
                                              2 50 " lb. good.
2 50 " lb. good.
2 50 " lb.
2 50 " lb.
1 90 " 100 lbs.,
Leather, upper,
           harness,
Wheat straw.
                                                1 30 " 100 lbs.
4 00 " gallon.
 Molasses,
 Whiskey and Brandy,
                                                         gallon.
                                             350 00 " ton.
```

Iron, round and plate, DISTRICT No. 2, is to consist of all the counties West of the aforesaid Counties to Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph Loring. Montgomery and Richmond, exclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

```
20 00 per barrel of 5 bushels, 56 lbs. to the bushel
Corn,
Meal,
                                                 bushel of 48 lbs.
Pacon,
                                                 bushel of 60 lbs. for choice white.
Wheat.
                                          00 " barrel of 196 lbs., first quality superfine.
 Flour,
                                         6 50 " 100 lbs.
Oats, baled.
                                         5100 " 100 lbs.
                                                 bushel of 32 lbs.
     cleaned,
                                              " bushel, measured.
Hay and Fodder,
                                         4 50 " 100 lbs., baled.
Rice, cleaned,
                                               " bushel of 50 lbs., good and dry.
                                               " lb., fair quality.
Sugar,
                                               " lb., good.
Lord,
Leather, upper,
                                        2 50 " lb.
2 00, " lb.
                                              " lb.
" 100 lbs.
                                        2 50
                                         1 00
 Wheat straw,
Wheat straw, baled,
                                               " 100 lbs.
                                         4 00 " gallon.
 Whiskey and Brandy,
                                                 gallon.
                                      350 00 4
                                                 ton.
Iron, round and plate,
```

DISTRICT No. 3, is to consist of all the counties West, and including said counties to Alleghany, Watauga, McDowel and Rutherford, exclusive, and in said counties the prices shall be as follows:

```
18 00 per barrel of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to the bushel-
Corn
Meal.
                                                  " bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel.
Bacon.
                                                    bushel of 60 lbs. choice white.
barrel of 196 lbs. first quality superfine.
Wheat,
Flour,
Oats, baled,
  " unbaled
 " Cleaned,
                                                    bushel, 32 lbs.
                                                     bushel, measured.
Peas,
Hay and Fodder.
                                                    100 lbs. unbaled.
                                                     pound.
bushel of 50 lbs. dry and good.
Rice cleaned,
Falt.
                                                     pound, fair quality.
pound for good.
 lugar,
                                                    pound.
Leather, upper,
                                                    pound.
100 pound
Wheat Straw,
                                                    100 pounds.
                                           4 00
3 00
 Molasses.
 Whiskey and Brandy,
Iron, round and Plate.
```

STRICT No. 4, is to consist of all counties west of and including said counties, and in said District the prices shall

```
barrel of 5 bushe's, 56 lbs. to the bushel.
Corn.
Meal,
                                                  bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel.
Bacon,
                                                    bushel of 60 lbs. for choice white.
                                                 " barrel of 196 lbs. for first quality superfine." 100 lbs.
Flour.
                                          4 50
4 00
2 00
3 50
2 00
2 50
                                                  " 100 lbs.
                                                  bushel, of 32 pounds.
 " cleaned
                                                  bushel, measured.
Peas.
Hay and Fodder.
                                                   100 lbs, nnbaled.
                                                   100 lbs., baled.
Rice, cleaned,
                                                 " bushel 50 lbs., dry and good
Salt.
                                                    lb., fair quality.
                                                  ' lb., good.
                                          2 50
2 00
2 50
Leather, upper,
                                                   lb.
                                                   lb.
        harness.
                                                 " 100 lbs. " 100 lbs.
Wheat Straw,
         " baled
                                                 " gallen.
Whiskey and Brandy
Iron, round and plate,
```

instinct of humanity. They regard the expussion of peaceful citizens from their own homes as an excellent of the figure commercial intercourse and the holders of supples necessary to carry on a war for the differences that have higher endeavored to adjust the first own holders of supples necessary to carry on a war for the differences that have higher endeavored to adjust the first own holders of supples necessary to convenient the first own holders of supples necessary to convenient the fin

MARRIED In this town, on Sanday evening, Sist May, 1863, by M. McQueen, Mr. SOLOMON B. PARKER, to Miss Life., A., daughter of the late Daniel M. Foyles.

In Sampson county, on the 26th May, 1863, Mr. DAVID A. BIZZELL, sged 51 years, a member of the last Legisla-ture of Morth Carolina. ture of North Carolina.

At Eim Grove, on the evening of the 23rd, AAROM ALEXANDER, youngest son of O. P. and Hester Alexander, aged six years and 9 days.

Little Allie was a Leautitul and interesting child, and the hopes of the entire family scenede centered in him, he seemed destined to have a long life, but suddenly this sweet bud, too pure to unfold its beauties here, was called from earth to live and bloom in Heaven.

Mother, father, weep not!

For death has made an angel of thy darling boy.

OBITUARY. Fell, in the late battle of Chancellorsville, Lieut. J. J. Wil. BON, in the 25th year of his age.

He was a member of Co. F, 20th Regiment N. C. Troops.

semblance of cowardice, and the slightest departure from duty's road, however thorny it may sometimes have been.

duty's road, however thorny it may sometimes have been. In the last engagement he was as usual; a face full of hope and a heart glowing with enthusiasm as he marched forward to join in the conflict.

He commanded his company with unusual coolness, skill and bravery. Through the first day, and in the second, while encouraging his men in the last charge which put the enemy to flight and brought victory to our hands, the swiff missile of death entered his beautiful to the second the swift missile of death entered his beautiful to the second the swift missile of death entered his beautiful to the second to the swift missile of death entered his beautiful to the second to the swift missile of death entered his beautiful to the second to th swift missile of death entered his heart and he expired with out a groan. Thus has fallen one, adding another to the band of martyrs who have bled and died for liberty. Peace to their ashes; memory will raise a monument pure as their spirits around which flowers rich with the dews of grati-t de and love shall twine. With the parents, brothers sisters and friends of this young hero, we mingle our tear and offer our sincerest sympathy. May they seek and obtain consolation where alone it is to be found.

Favetteville Observer will please conv.

THERE WILL BE A COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the first Monday in July next, for the trial of all persons charged with capital felonies, crivaes and misdemeanors, of which the Superior Court at a regular

By order of R. S. French, J. S. L. & E. HENRY R. KOBNEGAY, Clerk.

May 25th, 1863. STILL ANOTHER ARRIVAL. 500 DOZEN OF FISH HOOKS, ASSORTED.

PAIR OF COTTON CARDS, No. 10. " WOOL 165

Prime Rio Coffee, Cutlery. Spurs, Shoe Thread, Powder, Shot, Brashes, Curry Combs, &c., &c. Just received and for sale, at WILSON'S Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment. June 1st., 1863.

AVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of R. H. Atkinson, deceased, I will expose to public sale, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next, at the late residence of said deceased, on a credit of six months, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Six or Eight Mules and Horses, one fine Stallion, one large Jack, about Twenty Cows and Calves, Three or Four large Beef Steers, Two or Three Yoks of Oxen, and about Forty Head of Goats. or Three Yoke of Oxen, and about Forty Head of Goats, Eight or Ten Horse Carts, and two or three Ox Carts, and Eight or Ten Horse Carts, and two or three Ox Carts, and about Fifty Bales of Cotton. Also, a large lot of Rosin, supposed to be several Thousand Rarrels. One fine Carriage and Harness, one Top Buggy and Harness, one fine Sulky and Harness, one Splendid Cavalry Saddle and Bridle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale will commence at the Home Place, and continue from day to day, until all is sold, except such tools and implements as are required to carry on the farm.

plements as are required to carry on the farm.
-W. F. ATKINSON, Administrater

FURTHER NOTICE.

Wayne County, N. C., May 27th, 1863

A LL PERSONS indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be

plead in bar of their recovery.

This, the 27th day of May, 1863.

WM. F. ATKINSON,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1863.

Christopher D. Hill, and David Wright, E. L. McCracken and wife Fannie, Petition for Partition John P. Furguson, and wife Laura, of lands. Littleton Moore, and wife Ann, David Wright, Jr., and John

Wright.

T APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made for six weeks consecutively, at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS having, at May Term, 1863, of the County Court of Robeson, qualified as Administrator's upon the estate of James H. Blanks, dec'd, notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors are required to make prompt payment. R. McNAIR,

WILLIAM BLANKS, Adm'rs. 195-3t-36-6t.\* Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,

OENERAL ORDERS. No. 52.

No. 62.

THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS, approved by the President, is published for the information and direction of all concernned, in connection with the act relating to impressments heretofore announced in General Orders No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Officers No. 37, from the Adjutant Adjutant No. 37, from the Ad

ders No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 6th, 1863, and as supplementary to said act:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate impressments by officers of the army."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, do enact, That in all cases of appraisement provided for in said act, the officer impressing the property shall, if he believe the appraisement to be fair and just, endorse upon it his approval; if not, he shall endore upon it his reasons for refusing, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his agent his reasons for reinsing, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his agent or attorney, and, as soon as practicable, forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon, to the board of appraisers appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the property taken. er department for the use of which the property was taken on the certificate of appraisers, as provided in the act of

on the certificate of approved which this is amendatory.

[Approved April 27, 1863.]

By Order,

[Signed] S. COOPER. Adjutant and Inspector General

All parties taking appeals from the decisions of lo cal appraisers, to the undersigned, are hereby notified that these appeals must be made up in due form and accompanied by suitable proofs and reasons, in accordance with the law, or they cannot be acted on.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK, H. K. BURGWYN.

Commissioners of appraisement for N. Carolina. BRUNSWICK COUNTY COURT. THE NEXT TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter

Sessions for Brunswick County will be held at the house of Thos. McKeithen in said county. A majority of the Justices are requested to attend. DANIEL L. RUSSELL,

May 26th, 1863 PILES, FISTULA, TUMORS, ULCERATIONS OF THE WOMB, SPERMATORRHŒA, SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, &c.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON, of Huntsville, Ala., will visit Willington, June 22nd, Greensboro', N. C., June 15th. haloigh, July lat.

He has operated on many of the nicest gentlemen of the State, and guarantees to operate with perfect success, in the most desperate cases of piles. He has operated on several gentlemen who had been troubled with piles for 41 with tumors as large as a tag one coming down

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST is contradictory, that is to say the Federal reports indicating the fall of Vicksburg last week are wholly contradicted by official advices showing great Federal losses, and the continued possession of that stronghold by the Confederate troops. We do not pretent to deny that the situation of Vicksburg is critical. The fact of the Federal forces having been able to reach the Yazoo River at Haynes' Bluff is an unfavorable circumstance. Haynes' Bluff and Snyder's Bluff are points on the Yazoo which have been fortified to protect the raft or obstruction in the river, which is twelve miles from the mouth of the Yazoo and also twelve miles from Vicksburg by land.

Helera, Arkansas, is said to have been captured by our troops, is some fifty miles below Memphis, and nearly opposite to the mouth of the Yazoo Pass. It is the point at ersi MARMADUKE has indeed hanged a whole negro regi- infantry, they checked the advance of our troops and thing, but whether a judicious thing remains to be seen.

"Conflicts." OLD BILLY FRY used to publish a paper in Philadelphia telegraphs; and, when news was scarce nothing pleased prisoners. Mr. FRY better than to get hold of something startling .murder!" and then he would trace it out in all its particu- of our men. lars, and dwell over all its details with evident satisfaction.

There is a class of newspapers in this State who welcome State governments with all the glee that Mr. FRY used to exhibit over a fine murder. They chuckle over it. They roll it as a sweet morsel under their tongues. They ventilate it, they parade it. They picture JEYP DAVIS and the Confederate authorities, civil and military, something in the guise of the Cornish giants in the story-book, to whom enter Gov. VANCE as Jack the Giant Killer, "and cuts off all their off heads." They actually plunge and cavort, so excited do they become at the idea of stirring up, smelling out, or disturbance, a cheering difficulty, from which barm may

Now we think that these things are always rather to be deplored than talked about. Why, if Governor Vance be United States for two miserable and disastrous years, that I am now a Peace man. I do not thank John officer. the immense and stupendous giant-killer spoken of, he can It is unnecessary to dilate upon the results of his Ad- Van Buren for his speech, encouraging volunteers to attend to these little matters like cutting off Blunderbore's ministration. It has destroyed a vast mass of property enlist, because those in the field require succer. Why the 15th of April, I went down to the West branch of head, &c., without preliminary heat of drum and flourish of and happiness, and scattered to the winds the best hopes | does hopes | doe trumpet through his organs. One would think that true of the American people. Of how many States may it friends of the Confederacy, knowing its critical position, be said with truth that Mr. Lincoln has found them a carnage and wounding of our men, not to say anything I had, with orders to blockade the river, prevent the would like to see all such matters adjusted as quietly as garden and left them a desert; of how many flourishing of the discased and dying in our camps, to sicken me of enemy's gunboats from going up or down, and if possiwould like to see all such matters adjusted as quietly as possible. But the truth of the matter is that party feeling is at the bottom of the whole thing—party capital is the return of the whole thing are the return of the return of the whole thing are the return of sought after-party advantage the object aimed at. There are too many who cannot for a moment rise above such things. Like the vase in which roses have once been dis-

You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will. But the odor of party will cling to it still

We have changed a word or two in the last line. Per fume would not be the word when applied to such doings.

DOCTOR EDWARD NOBTH, a distinguished Physician of Charleston, died at his residence in that city on Tuesday of things, but the stake to be played for is vast, and no Open the Mississippi, and four tiths of the trade will drawn because the platforms had been burned away, morning, the 26th instant. At the time of his death he was in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

that he won the esteem of all, and that his death will be deeply regretted by the people of Wilmington, is simply to

quarter, and is probably all we will get to-day by telegraph. of the people, the head of an Executive, exercising cerus but famt. The perception of this impossibility, is en-Madame rumour would supply us with any amount of news were we not so stupid and stubborn as to decline making treason of a legislature exercising functions which law they are slow to perceive this—but like all sluggish doing picket duty on the river. That night the enemy attempted to land a small force and did drive in our use of it. But indeed it is natural that as all minds dwell had limited with equal care to that with which it limit- dull men, when they do perceive it, they will withdraw upon Vick-burg, and all eyes are turned towards it, all tongues should talk about it, and where, with few ascertained facts there is much talking, there will be apt to be leve may be unable to perpetuate itself, and time has and fertile West and laboring, simple-minded

some important movement of which the enemy would hear in due time. If the enemy is taken unawares, it will not be for want of abundant warning on the part of the Richmond papers. Something probably is on the lapis.

AN ELECTION for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attor ney General, Members of Congress and of the State Legislature, came of yesterday in Virginia. The candidates for Governor were Thos. S. Flournoy, Wm. Smith and Geo W. Mumford. In Virginia, as in North Carolina, party is not dead. It does not even sleep. Mr. Flournoy was supported avowedly as a Whig or anti-Secessionist, and no doubt seemed a solid vote, for the party which so supported him secretaries. was fully organized. Mr. Smith, an ex-Governor of the State, and Mr. Mumford, a distinguished citizen, had both supported the Democratic party, but were not brought out by party nor on such ground, as is evidenced by their both to each other. They are all manifestations of violent to each other. They are all manifestations of violent to each other. They are all manifestations of violent to each other. They are all manifestations of violent to each other. They are all manifestations of violent to be weighted against the other to be weighted against the other to judge, and of course ungenerous to censure.

Very respectfully. running. Under these circumstances we think it more than republican opinion. They assert views favo rable to the ly; and all we can secure will be Virginia as a competprobable that Mr. Flournoy is elected, although he may not continuance of the war, and denounce, not as mistaken liter. Why should we lose the substance in grasping be. As for that we do not care, nor ought it to make any friends, but as enemics, much more detested than the after the shadow? I fear, if this war continues much difference that Mr. Flournoy had been a Whig, and it does southerners themselves, those among their fellow citi- longer, that the West will see all this as plainly as I do. not make any difference. But the fact that he was run as such, and a consolidated party support given to him as such, with the view of estracising all Democrats, Seces opinion. We that is not with them and he that is longer, that the West will see all this as plainly as I do, and will be for making a peace for itself, and secure their real interest, either by Union, or treating with the South signists, or as the cant is, "Destructives," does make a difference. It makes us think about the old proverb, which | bolical, and worthy of death. Such language deserves declares it to be a bad rule that won't work both ways .-It causes us to pause and put the question to ourselves and to the people in and out of the army. Whether this rule in Virginia and North Carolina has not been working altogether too much one way? It is about time that the matter was beginning to be understood. Is one class of public and private citizens who have thrown aside the panoply of party in a feeling of patriotic self-sacrifice. to be constant-If assailed, excluded and denounced by a strict party organization and fer party purposes? We ask this surely the modern Rosencrantz must be one of its legit-line of the several States concerned in our late Spring not as a partizan, and we address ourselves not to the party prejudices of those with whom we have acted in former times and with whom our connection has never been dis solved, but we speak to all. We ask any man if he can expect a rule to keep working all the time one way, as it does in Hamlet makes Rosencrantz and Guildenstein, the in Virginia and North Carolina. If there will be partizan organizations, exhibiting the proscriptive spirit displayed by the majority of the last Legislature, and finding expression through the columns of the so corresponds with Shakspeare's use of Rosencrantz, and called "Conservative" organs, is it not evident that there will be there must be yea there ought Federal army, it may be well to remark how judiciousto be some counter-organization to hold this arrogant arrangement in check. For our own part, we do not care a copper who is in office so be is the right man and gets there! properly, and were it not for the existence of an organized you literally. party in the State based upon principles totally at variance party in the State based upon principles totally at variance wanty of those, whose "Ancient, but ignoble blood "Ancient, but ignoble blood necessary. As that organization day by day draws the Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood reins tighter, we are compelled to look at the thing as it is, But I never have met with folly more strikingly exand to enter into a calculation of the length of time that emplified then in an account of the family of Rosenthis movement can go along without check or opposition. crantz, in Hoffman's Historical Portraits of the Worth-Does any man think it can go on all the time? We trow ies of Denmark. "This family |says Hoffman | through not. Does any man think it ought to do so? Who would a long train of descents of persons filling the highest

OLD MR. CHITTENDEN, of Ky., has come out for an unanimous support of Lincoln and a vigorous prosecution of the war. Such things will men come to when they stray away

THE Southern Laterary Messenger for June is at hand, please. It is at least. curious. - Chas. Courier which is prompt, more so than usual with that or any other of our Southern periodicals. Its leading article is Howison's History of the War. The other contents appear to be sprightly and entertaining. Published by McFarlanz & in Sontinently near, and it went on to Jackson. Now suppose the possibility of the Southern Navy burning The company amples and the request and shid:

THE 'performances last night at the Theatre passed of very satisfactorily; of course, all the parts were not filled would you expect him to hitch up his team and carry place is one of comparative eafety, you know, and to a could make a good thing of it. I am glad that there can be more perfect in their parts, but such little drawbacks must be looked for in times like these. Mr. Morriker, a days since a Federal scouting party left Fayetteville new performer, made his first appearance, and promises to try place is one of comparative eafety, you know, and to a could not live cut the first day's experiment.

They written a long letter; my duties have not called me into the field actively. A quartermaster's place is one of comparative eafety, you know, and to a complaint this time about furnishing position.

They don't trouble themselves to try place is one of comparative eafety, you know, and to a complaint the them on sight, and save a world of trouble. Mr. Vallandigham must be aware that any person making make a good thing of it. I am glad that there can be hitched up, and going directly to Saratoga, I should think he was a d—d hog if he didn't let me ride!"

They course, all the parts were not filled would you expect him to hitch up his team and carry would not involve. Mr. Will them on sight, and save a world of trouble. Mr. Vallandigham must be aware that any person making make a good thing of it. I am glad that there can be hitched up, and going directly to Saratoga, I should think he was a d—d hog if he didn't let me ride!"

They course, all the parts were not filled would not be field actively. A quartermaster's place is one of comparative eafety, you know, and to go to the course of some profit. We can occasionally make a good thing of it. I am glad that there can be hitched up, and going directly to Saratoga, I should think he was a d—d hog if he didn't let me ride!"

They course, all the parts were not filled in the first appearance of the should be added to the course of the first appearance of the firs

PATAL ACCIDENT .- We learn that an accident occurred this morning at the Clarendon Iron Works, resulting in the almost instantaneous death of a young man named WELLS, aged about 17 years, who was employed there in running the stationary engine used in driving the mochinery.

We have no particulars forther than that the deceased in attempting to adjust a belt was caught up in and carried around the shaft which was revolving with great rapidity. He was completely broken up. Coroner PERKIN with a jury is now holding an inquest.

Correspondence of the Journal.

Kinston, N. C., May 25th, 1863. Messrs. Editors: - Our army under Gen Hill has returned from the pursuit of the enemy on the Core Creek road below this place. The Yankees were followed to Tuscarors, about seven miles from Newbern. At this place they have a block house, which completely commands the road. In addition to this, they have a car which they call a Monitor, carrying six heavy guns, and rendered bullet proof by a covering of rail road iron. It is driven by an engine up and down the which the Yankee expedition which proceeded through railroad track whenever the emergency may require .that pass, rendezvoused, and from which it started. If Gen- With these formidable defences and a heavy lorce of ment with their white officers, he has done a bold and just rendered further pursuit dangerous. The nature of the position being such that it could not be flanked, our forces, after a close reconnoissance, were withdrawn.

The Yankee loss in the several skirmishes has not been ascertained. Co!. Jones, of the Buffalo regiment during the earlier part of the century, before the era of of "picket catchers," was killed. They also lost some

Our loss was two killed and one hundred and three He has been known to come into his office in a state of the taken prisoners. One piece of Starr's Fayetteville batmost agreeable excitement, chuckling and rubbing his tery was captured. We regret to learn that Lieut. hands over what he called "a fine murder, boys! a fine fat Wetmore, of the same battery, is among the captured

On the day of the fight at Gum Swamp, the enemy also advanced to Trenton, and possessing themselves of a conflict, real or supposed, between the Confederate and the place, burned the Court House and other public buildings, together with several stores and private dwel-

> cavalry, acting as picket guard. As usual, the enemy burned and pillaged everything on their route. Private residences of unoffending citizens were robbed and burged, and the inmates driven taken by our vic orious troops. Sedgwick's corps made J. M. R. Yours.

From the London Times, April 13.1

otherwise getting hold of a fine fat conflict, a promising The Despotism at Weshington -- A British View of It. evil spirit has returned with seven other spirits to his of America was full, and is empty; her credit was high, Let them take Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee.— | we could get nearer to the boats. and it is all but extinct; the evil of to-day is regarded. We can tuild another capital in a place better protectaltogether light and endurable, as compared with the tal remain so near the border, and there will be a nice more than eighteen months from this time the people of may still be under the Federal Government, will be road interest has prospered during the war. The enemies, and besides, seeing an infantry force means of securing it must be neglected. The republi- go down the Mississippi, and the price of our railroad and the parapet, (some four-and a-half feet high,) was who came to give their skill, their time, their services to period of office. These reckless men deserve a feremost through Virginia; they are more than half finished low and above the position, the whole under command who came to give their skill, their time, their services to period of office. These receives men deserve a refemost now. These will draw off the trade from us, and build of a field officer, I felt it was safe to occupy the place, from time to time made themselves notorious in the large cities in Virginia. I am not a patriot of such a and was ordered to do so. history of the world by surrendering the liberties of large heart as to wish this at the direct expense of our | The fact that the river was blockaded from Friday say that our people are not insensible to the high qualities of head and heart exhibited by him, nor ungrateful for important services rendered to their town in the hour of its portant services rendered to their town in the hour of its that the bour of its that the bour of the hour of the hour of the bour of the hour of the bour of the hour of the hour of the bour of the bour of the hour of the h deepest affliction. Dr. North was a skillful Physician and which they have not trampled under foot. The office buted largely to the war, and will continue, in spite of sustained a furious cannonade for four hours from the

organization evidently created for electioneering purgland, Tennsylvania and New York, in former times, air that Lie was on the eye of doing something—making poses. The word has been passed to say little about the trom our Son hern States. But their statesmen bave pation of the negroes, and to get up meetings every and drawers of water for us. It they come back, farewhere in favor of loyalty and of the preservation of the well to the tor fi, fishing bounties, and our great railcrowned with any particularly brilliant success, and mow it is succeeded by a measure so desperate and so daniff and other measures so essential to us. And fortugerous that we, who have never expected much from | nately, as we lose the South, our old vassal, we retain

> against them is, to use their own language, hellish, diaattention when it is held by men who may at any moment become the excutioner of their own sentence .--Henceforth there is but one opinion in America, and no distinction is to be observed between the man who counsels peace, and the man who actively carries on upon the West. The South offers them the free naviwar. The dungeons of the State and the sword of the army are equally ready for both.

ROSENCRANTZ .- A literary friend favors us with the

DEAR YEADON: Here is something for a paragraph in your paper. You will remember that Shakspeare, two parasites and spies set upon the steps of Hamlet, by his uncle. Well, in reading over an old volume of Blackwood's Magazine, I found a paragraph, which with our knowledge of the General of this name in the ly Skakspeare has chosen his subordinates.

In Blackwood, for October, 1819, at page 46, under the head of "Ana," this passage occurs. I copy for

III. Pope exposes, in admirable poetry, the idle

office, offers few events worthy of attention, except that one nobleman of this name was executed for forgery and another banished for a libel."

When the Federal Gen. Rosencrantz shall be executed, for what shall it be-horse stealing, or burglary, or simple failure to prove all the monster that Lincoln would have him? Make of the paragraph what you

A MOVING APPRAL.-The Memphis Appeal is besprightly and entertaining. Published by McFablans & incontinently near, and it went on to Jackson. Now suppose the possibility of the Boundary of the Company employ you, and pay you it has again changed its base to Meridian, where for the New York, Boston and Philadelphia, (such a thing in the company employ you, and pay you it has again changed its base to Meridian, where for the New York, Boston and Philadelphia, (such a thing month for your services. When your wages are paid, you know is possible)—and what will be the (ffect?

You know is possible)—and what will be the (ffect? present it will issue a slip. It has been called the "Moving Appeal" and is to be hoped that it has struck the

New 1 ork, Boston and Philadelphia, (such a thir
you know is possible)—and what will be the effect?

I have written a long letter: my duties have re-

F om the Richmond Sestinel, May 20.

We publish below a letter found in the deserted quarters of a Yankes quartermaster at the recent retaking of Fredericksburg by the driving of Sedgwick across the river. We confess that on its perusal, we quiring friends. Perhaps you can safely show-this to could not have regarded it as genuine, but for the unquestionable source through which we obtained it, and by which its authenticity is fully vouched.

The writer is that shrewd, keen, calculating, and yet mpudent and brazen villian, which, in equal perfection, is found nowhere but in New England. His speculations concerning the war and its effects upon the respective interests of New England and the Northwest are eminently segacious; but yet the unmitigated and cold blooded selfishness by which he arows his policy to be guided, we should hardly have expected to have been so plainly confessed. How this full fledged son of New England-th's representative man of that plague-spot of the earth-gloats over the fraudulent gains piltered from the South during the period of our unhappy association with Cape Ccd! How he felicitates himself that New England p anaged to convert into hewers of wood and drawers of water for herself, those to whom, with the forms that pass for solemn among honorable people, she had plighted her affections and her faith !-What an unspeakable villain! And see how be turns to the Northwest as now the most promising prey, to secure which he consents to let the South go! speaks too of his intended victims with the utmost contempt, speers at them for the "dull thick brains" which make them incide victims for Yankee " cute-

We have italicised some of the words of the letter. Northwest whose in crests are made to sport of Yan kee cupidity, and who are themselves so coarsely ridiculed and disparaged.

represents in his own personal conduct, it we are to be-

lieve his boasts of an ill-gotten fortune : FREDERICKSBURG, May 2, 1863. DEAR JOHN :- I write from the town of Fredericksburg, which, the papers will have informed you, was easy work of taking this place, and also Marye's Hillso easy as a most to induce us to think that it was one tal. We, in New England, are smart enough to know

Vickssums still stands and the enemy is gone to work entremeding. That is about all the news we have from that been found, in the midst of a civil war, to get up an people. We have grown ruh and strong in New Enabortive proclamation of the President or the emanci- taught them no longer to be used as hewers of wood Union. This movement does not appear to have been roads to California. If ere are enough voters in the Mr. Lincoln, confess that we stand aghast at his reck- the great West. This will secure us cheap corn, and lessness and hardihood. The last resources of Mr. Lin- we will get cotton as c eap as ever from the South; for coln has been to turn the messroom of every regiment it is evident that whatever they may say now, in mointo a debating society, and its soldiers into miniature ments of pas ion, the cotton planters who are largely in constituencies. The papers from America are full of the majority, will not consent to lay export duties on addresses agreed to by meetings of regiments presided cotton. They have not the population to go into manover by their colonels, with a captain and chaplain for ufacturing and to shipping, and we will thus continue and was with his command in front of Suffolk, ten miles

> that we would soon conquer the South and restore the But we have failed at Vicksburg, we have Union. But we have failed at Vicksburg, we have tailed at Charleston, and I lear we shall fail here. The gation of the Mississippi, and her interests, you and I ing on the tented field. know, are with the South. She can best obtain her obwas everything to us iven before the West was set- field.

You may, at first view, say that peace will not se cure these objects - that the West will leave us after are now waging a merciless war against us. peace. You were never in greater error-now is her |only opportunity, and if lost, she is hooked to us by links of steel. The memory of this bloody struggle will long survive, and the West will not wish to encounter ns. She will be easily managed and kept quiet in time of peace. You know how long we cajoled and used the South, who have much more intelligence and astuteness than the Western clod hoppers. They never travel beyond New York or Boston, and the ideas of hear of these cities. Besides, we own their railroads. and do their banking and they will not stir. It required a great movement, like the emancipation of the nethe South to move them. Any other exaction would resist it. have been submitted to as they submitted in time past. We have done enough to satisfy our martial glory .-We retain our flag—our glorious flag. We have charity on the field, or how many prisoners they will bruised the head of the serpent of slavery. Let us stop; England and France, one or both may interfere, and then we must succumb. Look to the destruction of our and well. commerce at sea, if Jeff Davis succeeds even in getting a few more ships from England. I tell you it is time to stop this war. I don't like to contemplate the future.
Talking of taking Richmond. What of it? Why you coming quite peripatetic institution. When Memphis might burn as many houses in New York as there are fell it went down to Grenada; soon the Federals got in Richmond, and they would hardly be missed. But

my mind for a long time, but I feared to write it. I shall be periodily safe with you and a few others whom we both know. Use he views as you think proper, but don't involve me or yourself. I have no love or ambition for Fort Lafa yette. Give my love to all in-

Your friend.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer :

Ivon, Va., May 11th, 1863. Gentlemen – I employ the first moments of leisure in camp, to send you a responsible statement of the facts regarding the capture of Stribling's Battery at Hill's Point, on the Nancemond river, below Suffolk, on the afternoon of the 19th of last month.

The erropeous information you received was made the basis of upinst and upmerited censure of Maj. Gen. French, and I am constrained, by a sense of duty, to correct the misapprehension or misstatement of the truth, in order that an intelligent public may judge fairly, with a full knowledge of all the acts before them. This statement would have been sent to you sooner if I had seen the articles referred to earlier.

Before arranging the facts in their order, I propose to correct the plain errors of your informant, and, as He by them. In the first place, Hill's Point is not a peninsula. as

stated, but a bluffy river bank, at a point where the river commences to widen, and in front of the works, looking directly down the river, is a large marsh at the mouth of the west branch of the Nansemond river, and altering it, however, in no other respect. We trust it at this marsh the bluff turns north west, somewhat at may chance to fall into the bands of citizens of that right angles with the river. Some time in '61 or '62 forces, then occupying Suffolk, constructed at this point, a very heavy and strong earthwork for five heavy

You were again led into error as to the time the place the villaioy which he applauds in his people, he fitly was surprised and the battery taken. It was in broad daylight, and not at night as stated.

It is not true that Captain Stribling or any other officer protested against placing the battery in the position. Stribling's Battery consisted of five guns, the works had places for that number, and I was ordered to place t at battery in the position after I had thoroughly exemined and inspected the place, and bad ex: plained the character and strength of the position to both Generals Lougstreet and French. I am satisfied of Lie's tricks. We had been under the impression that Captain Stribling is too good an officer to have that Gen. Hocker had been entirely successful, but the authorized such a statement, and the injudicious person The old curse of America is once more upon her; the reports we have from the Confederate prisoners and who made it could not have seen in how unenvisible a othe circumstances, induce us to moderate our joy - position he was placing himself a subordinate, in credold haunt. Mr. Lincoln has held the Presidency of the You may be surprised by the avowal, when I tell you iting him with a p-etest against the ord rs of a superior

These facts are, Mesers Editors, that on Wednesday, them united and prosperous, while they are now decimated by war and divided by factions! The exchequer continual color the war are successful.

But I regard the to carry out my orders lay in getting my batteries on the South go. the South go. the bank of the river where it was narrowert, and where

It is true that I knew that I was running the risk by those who can foresee and calculate the future as ed naturllay. Besides, it will never do to let our capinine and eleven inch ordnance of the enemy-and the disasters that are looked for from to morrow. In little thing to secure the grounds for the cite of the new capisibility of capture, but in my simplicity. I thought these the North, or of whatever portion of the United States how to make it a good thing. You see how the rail- risks inseparable from a state of actual war by opposing called upon to elect another President. It is a long closing of the Missies ppi has caused all the trade of the works, having learned that guns of Gen. Hood's diviswhile to look forward to, especially in the present state great West to come to us directly over our railroads.— ion had been in there before my arrival, and were withcon majority in Congress have, before separating, done stocks will go down with it. Besides, if the Union is too great for the small guns to fire over, and seeing everything in their power to secure another quadrennial restored, lines of railroads and c nals will be built that we had pickets on the bank of the river both be-

their country into the hands of a dictator or tyrant .- | own cities in which we both have so large an interest. | until Sunday afternoon, is conceded by the enemy. The of President, plain and republican as it came from the Vallaudigham, to be for the war so long and no longer heavy guns of the enemy's boats and batteries without hands of the founders of the federation, is hardly recog- than they think the Union can be restored, and the free a single casualty, is the best proof you can have of the

When I went down to the works on Thursday, the 16th, I found our infantry from Gen. Law's brigade doing picket duty on the river. That night the enemy pickets. This fact I reported to Generals Law and Hood, whose troops Gen. French had told me would support the batteries. On Sunday, however, there were no pickets on the river above, all of them having been withdrawn into the fort, as I learned afterwards, so that there was no one to prevent the landing of the enemy. or give potice; and the ground immediately in rear of the work being higher than the work itself, and receding gradually to the mouth of a branch where the enemy landed, the forces in the work could not discover an

attacking column funtil it was in a few rods of them. The coissons, limbers and horses were all withdrawn to camp for the reason that there was not sufficient

shelter for them at the place.

It is a little singular that no mention is made of the capture of the infantry in the work. Every one who knows any thing about artillery, knows that it is not ordinarily self-protective; and it the infantry support is not properly posted, or inadequate, certainly it is unjust to censure a General for it who had no control over it, to furnish them with both, except so far as a certain away. In conclusion, Mesars. Editors, two courts of Inquiry, have been asked for, and until the whole truth The regiments from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut have taken the lead in these political mannot think this loss is to be weighed against the other

L. M. SHUMAKER. Major and Chief of Artillery, Dep't Southern Va.

"The exact count of prisoners thus far taken during the the South

Youk ow how we were all frightened about this some months since. They were quieted by the promise on the field. They would bather than capture.

war will be a long and bloody war. I fear its effects mistaken. In a single glimpse it gives us a clear insight committed the grave mistake. In either event it is energy.

ect by abandoning this war, and uniting with the struction of our homes, and the oppression of all, irre- involved a serious warning from the loyal States against South. I fear she will do it, and we will be left out in spective of age, sex or condition, the dastards of the these arbitrary arrests—a warning which, it was hoped, thought last fall I think the great West an adequate flag-cannot conceal the actual existence of the bloody people of the several States concerned in our late Spring compensation for the loss of the South. Look how code in their hearts, and confess the crime of adding to much more rapidly her population increases. The South their many enormities that of murder on the battle- war against all the peace clamors of the copperheads.

ers that the South was essential. But all things change each man in the South to choose for himself how we But this Vallandigham affair furnishes the very capital will reply to it. Let no one imagine that there is the to these democratic radicals which they have most defaintest shadow of civilization now pervading those who sired, and puts them in a constitutional position from

that we should. It is a demoralizing banner. It is al- n'ze the vitality of the civil law in the loyal States, or so a two edged sword. But we must resist force with there will be civil war in the North. force. and if to shoot rather than capture be their game, let us see who will make most out of it.

We are not a cannoneer of merely paper bullets.— We know very well that there is a difference between earthly grandeur are embodied in what they see and sitting soughy in an editorial room, far in the rear, and braving the dangers of the front. We know too that the moral sense of our army is humane and christian.-But here we have a declaration of cold blooded murder groes, which struck down the value of all property at levelled against us, and it is our duty to meet it and

Each man to his own duty. It is for the soldiers to decide for themselves how far they will be governed by

A man residing at Schenectady, who has long been

in the employ of the Central Railroad Co., and is now a fireman on the road, applied to the superintendent. for a pass to take him to some point on the road which he desired to visit. The superintendent declined to

at one dollar a day, and desired to go to Saratoga,

EDITOR PROGRESS: —Dear Sir:—I propose to give by the particulars of the recent fight at Gum Swamp.

Gum Swamp crosses the railroad some nine miles loutheast of Kinston. At this point also the Dover Southeast of Kinston. At this point also receding road crosses the railroad. Several days preceding the fight, the 56th N. C. T., Col. Faison, was sent to the fight, the 56th N. C. T., Col. Faison, was sent to the fight, the fight, the fight of the fight. Gam Swamp on picket. His headquarters were just of C. L. Vallandigham, arrested for treasonable work this side, on the Dover road. On the other side of the spoken, and tried by a military commission, is publicable. Swamp are earthworks for infantry, while on this are ed on another page. It is so patriotic in spirit. earthworks with an embreaure for a piece of artillery. cided in its expressions of loyalty, and so nobly book Col. Rutledge with the 25th N. C. T., and a section of taking the responsibility, that we almost dislike to g Starr's battery was held at Wise's Fork, four miles in tich its propriety. Yet, we think dangerous dall rear of the Swamp, as a support to the regiment doing picket. Col. Faison had his pickets more than a mile to his front and left, and nearly two miles up the Swamp on the right. On the afternoon of Thurs- are wrong. day, the 21st, intelligence was brought by scouts of the approach of the enemy. Our Colonel immediately indulge in "wholesale criticisms of the policy of the doubled the pickets in front and on the right flank, and sent about half the regiment into the trenches, lest the enemy should attempt a surprise at night .-About dawn, the next day, our pickets were driven in. Between 5 and 6 a. m., the enemy formed line of battle in our front, and shortly thereafter attacked us. After a brief fight of balf an hour, they retired. slacking, but still keeping up their fire, for about an bour, when they renewed the attack; but after a as much as the civil law; but it is applicable, only short fight retired as before. From this time until particular class, and administered only by nearly 11 o'clock, desultory fire was kept up on both sides. We firing at every Yankee or body of vants of officers and citizens within the actual Yankees that appeared in range, and they whistling their bullets close around Col. Faison and others who and tried by its courts; but we doubt whether were continually passing up and down the lines fur- be extended to others in any case. Mr. Vallan lanishing fine marks to their sharpshooters who were does not belong to either of these categories concealed in the buthes or behind trees. As soon as the presence of artillery with the enemy was discovered, Col. Faison sent to Col. Rut'edge asking him to move down to his support with the 25th and a piece of artillery. This Col. Rutledge did, arriving about 8 o'clock. have received but a poor return for their devotion Leaving his reg ment on the other side of the Swamp, he came into the breastworks in front. The evident hesitancy on the part of the enemy in our front struck the attention of Col. Faison and led him to suspect that the enemy were endeavoring to flank him. He therefore sent three companies to the right to reinterce the pickets there, and sent scouts from time to time much proper authorities, my resignation as brigadiers perond them to give information of any movement of the enemy in that quarter. They reported, however, ade. That brigade no longer exists. The asset everything quiet. Between 9 and 10 o'c'ock, firing was the enemy's works on the 13th December last re heard immediately in our rear. Col. Faison went back it to something less than a minimum regiment to learn the cause. When he reached the inner breastworks, he saw the enemy coming down the Dover road from the direction of Kinston. He came back and ordered and from sick beds at home gradually rem the compaies in front. (six in number.) to follow him; he bandful of devoted men. Neverthea led them up the railroad in order to pass through the enemy and unite with the 25th at the next crossing of the railroad, some three-fourths of a mile in the rear. As soon as the enemy in front saw us leave the breastworks, they, closed in upon us, firing vol'ey after voley up the brigade which had readered such service : rail and Daver roads, while the three regimen's which such distres ing losses should be temporarily had gained our rear poured a destructive fire from front duty in the field, so as to give it time and opp at and left into the little column as it moved steadily up in some measure to renew itself. the railroad. The enemy had already gained the breastworks this side of the swamp, capturing the pieces of artillery there, and used the works against us as we pass- and it a neiderate treatment of a gallant rem as ed within 40 yards of them. The fire for half an hour was exceedingly severe. Our men keeping in ranks and liberally and heroically, almost unfitted me perfectly cool, returned the fire and loaded and filed as we advanced. Marching some distance up the railroad. Col. Faison saw Col. Rutledge, with 3 of his companies in the swamp on our right, when we were informed that General Ronsom, who had arrived just before the Yankees were discovered in our rear, had escaped towards Kinston, leaving orders for the 25th to save toemselves, which they did, five companies which were lorsville, beyond the Rappetannock. stationed south of the railroad escaping through the swamp on the left, the three with Col. Rutledge on the railroad through that on the right. The expected junctuce the admiration of the army. It would be my an tion being now impossible, Colonel Faison ordered his companies into the awamp along with the three of Col. Rutledge. The enemy were so close upon our men on but to do so any longer would be to pergetuate a all sides that we lost 148, most of them supposed to be lie deception, in which the hard won captured and many wounded. We now know of but soldiers, and in them the military reputation 14 wounded; among them Lt. D. S. Ray or Orange, mortally. The tehavior of the officers and men en- I cannot be a party to this wrong. My erves the highest praise. It was a plorious sight to see our three or four hundred, who having and just within me forbid it. fought the enemy for four hours in front, now marched

for nothing else. The unfortunate results of this affair are nothing more than might have been expected. Col. Faison unequivocally to the life of every citez n who had often expressed his disapprobation of keeping any other than a cavalry picket at Gum Swamp; because, protection. But, whilst I offer my own the swamp can be crossed at any point, and it is impossible for a picket force to extend its flanks so far as to meet the enemy at any point he may select for his crossing, without weakening too much the force at the station itself. In this instance, the enemy crossed with three regiments, some miles to our right, retaining three in front to hold our attention there.

The firing on both sides was uninterrupted, with the exception of half an hour, from 5 27 to 10 30, A. M. five hours. Had Col. Rutledge and his Regiment bein permitted to remain and fight, as he and they wished to do, until we could make a junction with him, the result would probably have been different. The order for their retreat, compelled our retreat and consequent loss.

Getting around the Yankees by passing through the swamp, we met reinforcements four miles below Kinston. The enemy was driven before us, Gen. Hill carrying us by next aftereoon to their entrenchments, 7 miles from Newbern, where he sent them with seventeen Yours truly, pieces of artillery.

AN EYE WITNESS. We continue our extracts from Northern papers of

the 20th inst: VALLANDIGHAM.

The action of the Government and military authorities in this case is generally condemmed by Yankee papers, even those of the Abolition faction. The Herald says:

If General Burnside on his own responsibility initiated those late military proceedings against Mr. Vallandigham, he has foolishly dashed himself against a stone wall much more difficult to carry than that along the We copy the above, says the Chattanooga Rebel, heights of Fredericksburg. If he has acted under infrom a leading journal of the North. It is not to be structions from Washington, the administration has structions from Washington, the administration has his expression and movements are full of animation proceedings and to turn over the party accused to the Not content with the invasion of our soil, the des- civil authorities. The Northern elections last autumn elections rose up to sustain the administration and the In Connecticut, where these agitators were the most fled; and the .d.s. has been fostered on us by our lath. We commit this paragraph to the soldier. It is for numerous and violent, they were most signally defeated. re now waging a merciless war against us.

Which they cannot be displaced. The public sentiment
They prefer to shoot rather than capture. So no of New York and of all the loyal States on this point is with them, and the administration must quash these We have never advocated the black flag. God forbid military proceedings against Vallandigham, and recog-

> This is the great danger underlying all these apparently incoherent proceedings of the radical democracy

Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham is a pro-slavery Democrat of an exceedingly coppery hue. His politics are as bad as bad can be. If there were penalties for hold- nate to the civil power; that the Constitution exacted t ing irrational, unpatriotic and inhuman views with regard to political questions, he would be one of the most flagrant of enders. But our Federal and State constitutions do not recognise perverse opinions nor unpatriotic speeches, as grounds of infliction, beyond the inflictions of the speeches themselves, and then the hearer ake.

Let them read the extract above and ponder it long actly see how Mr. V. is to be lawfully punished for making a bad speech, unless by compelling him to make it to empty sears.
We agree fully with General Burnside that Vallan-

digham ought not to make such speeches -that he ought to be asbamed of himself-but then he will make them and won't be ashamed—so what will you do about it? "Send him to the Vry Tortugas," says the General-probably as a hint to him to "dry up." "Set him over into Dixie," the President is said to suggest as an alternative. But this is the worst joke Mr. Lincoln than yet made. They don't trouble themselves to tree. has yet made. They don't trouble themselves to try Union, could not live out the first day's experiment .be a favourite. Without being a star, he is still a good performer, is at home on the stage, and is easy and unconstrained in his action and gesticulation. There was a very full house.

Onion, could not live cut the bugs," said Mr. He would be shot by the first rebei that could obtain by a long war, the money I have becomes depreciated, worthless, and that would be the end of him. Sending the money I have becomes depreciated, worthless, and perhaps repudiated. It will not do to publish this, or any part of this letter. It has been on to spare; you see that yourself."

Onion, could not live cut the start appearance, and product the bugs," and Mr. He would be shot by the first rebei that could obtain by a long war, the money I have becomes depreciated, worthless, and that would be the end of him. Sending the money of the head of a genteel family, in which he to murket, and that would be the end of him. Sending the money I have speeched only on the side of "the powers that be," would set a his sge.

dozen such tongues wagging for every one so silence Besides, "carrying coals to Newcastle," has never been considered politic nor statesman like.

[From the Evening Post, May 14.] BUENSIDE AND VALLANDIGHAM.

General Burnside's response to the Circuit Confrom which a writ of habeas corpus was asked in the co

He assumes that because he and his sold ernment," because it would be an offence in him an officers to undermine the confidence of the non perfect wisdom and integrity of the adm therefore no citizen has a right to utter But he forgets that persons "in the mile service of the United States" are subjectively law, while the ordinary citizen] is subject exe bunals. Soldiers in service, cadets at W the army may be guilty of offences created by

Gen. Meagher and his Brigaile

We reprint the singular letter of General Me resigning his commission. Truly he and his in it is the return they ought to have expected : HEADQ'RS IRISH BRIGADE,

HANC. CK'S DIVISION, COUCH'S CORPS. ARMY OF POTOMAC, May 8, 1863. Major John HANCOCK, As. Adj. Gen : I beg most respectfully to tender through commanding what was once known as the I ish I try. For several weeks it remained in this exhau condition. Brave fellows from the convalescent the strength or proportions of anything like an . regiment. These facts I represented as slearly cibly as it was in my power to do in a men. Secretary of War, in which memorial I pro-

The memorial was in vain. It never ever nowledged. The depression caused by this unconbrigade that had never once tailed to do its day command. True, however, to those who had to me-true to a position which I considered a der the circumstances-I remained with what was of my brigade, and, though feeling that it was to rifice rather than a victory that we were companied them and led them through all

tions required of them at Scott's Me A mere bandful, my command did its duty positions with a fidelity and resolution which we happiness, as it would surely be my highest remain in the companionship and charge of such old race would inevitably be involved and compret

In tendering my resignation, however, as the under four fires to meet an enemy in the rear many dier General in command of this poor vestage and times their numbers, with as steady a step and in as good order as though on drill. But most conspicuous my services, in any capacity that can prove useful, was the gallantry of Col. Faison, as he directed their freely at the summons and disposition of the Gov movements. His men love him for his cool courage, if ment of the United States. That Government the cause, and the liberty, the noble memories and future it represents are, entitled upquestionably sworn allegiance to it, and partaken of its gr to sustain this glorious good government, I feel it my first duty to do nothing that will wantenly in the lives of others, or, what would be still more ous and irreparable, inflict sorrow and humiliation a race who, having lost almost everything cl-c. ti

their character for courage and legally, an inval-

gift, which I for one, will not be so vain or selfish

endanger. I have the honor to be, most respec THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. Brigadier General Commanden

# BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM VICKSBUEG. MODILE, May 29, 15

The special reporter of the Advertiser and Register Jackson, says that the enemy has retired from the inate front of our fortifications at Vicksburg, and is reed to be fortifying. The want of water will probably for him back to Big Black river. Albert Adams has had a spirited skirmish in Yazoo,

ing and wounding some twenty Federals.

VALLANDIGHAM WITHIN OUR LINES. EHELBYVILLE, Tenn., May 28, 15

Valland gham has been received within our lines at now at a private house in the city. He intends going Virginia in a day or two, but is undecided yet as to point. His health is excellent, spirits not depressed,

EXILE OF VALLANDIGHAM. EHELBYVILLE, Tenn., May 23, 1863 Vallandigham comes upon compulsion within the Co erate lines, and is received as a citizen of Ohio, U. exile from his country for no offence except love for stitutional liberty and the true principles of his g ment, which have been outraged by the disposition of Lincoln administration; being foreibly denied prote

in the United States he is obliged to seek it from the

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION HELEYVILLE, TENN., May 28th. 18 The Civel nati Enquirer of the 22d inst., has been ceived. The army intelligence is unimportant.
The Indiana Pemocratic State Convention apolis on the 20th instant; 7,500 people were pres Regiments of infantry and batteries of artiflery end

the place of meeting, and nobody as allowed is eat circle without a special permit. D. W. Voorhees, President of the Convention, maid

Resolutions were adopted that all power is inheren the people; that the military power was strictly sub-Congress can make no law abridging the freedom of ate and the press, or the right of the people to assemble discuss the acts of their public servants. A day has arr when the public servants, setting themselves above employers, have two wars on their hands, one on the reand the other on the Constitution and those Northe upholding it. The arrest of Vallandigham for the exer of his right of free discussion, has been received by diana Democracy with just disapprobation as an evid that the first and most sacred right of citizens has b stricken down in derision. The Indiana Democracy stand firm by Vallandigham in his defence of the sa-

rights of constitutional freedom. There are now about five thousand contrabands Alexandria, Va. Most of them do not know what

MARRIED.

On the 28th inst., in Brunswick County, by the R Mr. WILLIAM E. BOUDINO